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**EXCLUSIVE: THE DIONNE QUINTS**

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# Maclean's

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE  
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COVER: PHOTO BY GREGORY HARRIS

## A family tragedy

**40** Canada's tallest, *Disanne Quinlan*, was the heart of millions, but lost touch with her parents and eight other siblings. In an exclusive interview, 60-year-old Cécile Dionne, one of the three surviving quints, now living in Quebec, describes the pain of separation and a life of tragedies. And in Ontario, the brothers and sisters recall the better family life.



CHRISTOPHER HARRIS



PHOTO BY GREGORY HARRIS

## The China deal

**14** Prime Minister Jean Chrétien's "Team Canada" trade mission to China scored a resounding success by signing \$2.6 billion worth of firm contracts between the two countries—with the promise of more business to come

## Gunning down a doctor

**21** The already emotional debate over abortion heated up after a doctor who performs the procedure was shot at his Vancouver home. Pro-life groups denounced the attack, but it raised the possibility that America-style vigilante by extreme elements of the anti-abortion movement has come to Canada



PHOTO BY GREGORY HARRIS



# LETTERS

## Steaming along

I don't know whether Garth Drabinsky is a "reluctant champion of freedom of expression" or a willing one ("Master of the show," *Caveat*, Nov. 7). But it is curious that for people to suggest that he drowned up the controversy over *Show Boat*. The opponents of *Show Boat* demanded jokes in television to close the production—and police actually attended at least one previous performance. Such an incident at a fringe theatre presentation would have (quite rightly) raised a civil liberties outcry. Luckily, Levitt is rich enough to fight his own battle against a conspiracy based on misguided patriotism. All those who value freedom of expression will benefit.

Michael Johnson,  
Toronto

## All the PM's men

In his review of *Trudeau and Our Times*, Volume 2 by Christina McCall and Stephen Clarkson, Anthony Wilson-Smith concludes it is "surprising and welcome" ("Understanding P.E.T.," *Books*, Oct. 31). The "surroundings of lesser spaces," which Wilson-Smith finds surprising, are to me one of the best features. None of our recent prime ministers can be fairly assessed without knowing a lot about the people in a position to advise and influence them and their culture. As deputy colonial secretary in Trudeau's first term of office and chairman of the National Energy Board in the 1970s, I was in a position to see a good deal of these times firsthand. I believe Trudeau's overall record during his long period in office was one of solid actions and great and I am grateful to McCall and Clarkson for their objective, incisive and lively record and analysis of those years.

Marshall A. Goss,  
Ottawa

## Reflected image

It is impossible for reviewers to decide whether biographers have interpreted their source material responsibly unless they have had equal access to it. [The biography background," *Books*, Oct. 31]. As one of the few people, other than Elizabeth Cameron, who has been permitted to read all of Elsie Barr's restricted and unclassified archival papers I catalogued them in 1967, I think that



Phantom of the Opera: consumptible polemic

## The bottom line

As a healthcare professional and part owner of a therapy management company, I take great exception to health columnist Michael Dexter's statement that "private suppliers are interested only in a handful of profitable, low-risk services" ("Health for profit," *Business*, Nov. 7). There is definitely a role for service-provider-owned agencies such as ours because, unlike Mr. Dexter, our concern is in direct patient contact. Not only do we offer physical and occupational therapy, but we have also structured other health services, such as social work and nutrition. We care for the well-being of our patients, not just the bottom line of a financial statement.

Sandra Ferguson,  
Chairman, Therapies,  
Lindsay, Ont.

The interview with Dr. Lloyd Carlson regarding private nursing facilities is misleading and may cause unwarranted alarm. He implies that those facilities are not inspected or certified by any regulatory body. In British Columbia, at least, such facilities are rigorously inspected by the College of Physicians

and Surgeons every three years, and a certificate from the body is a prerequisite for the performance of surgical operations outside a hospital.

Guy Sorech,  
Medical director,  
Victoria General  
Surgery Unit,  
Victoria

## Biofeedback

The excerpt from *Steve Cameron's* book on former prime minister Brian Mulroney, *On the Take*, is shocking and disgusting at the same time ("The age of excess," *Special Report*, Oct. 31). I find it incredible that we as Canadians could have turned a blind eye and accepted this shameless and deplorable conduct from one of our elected officials.

Deane Plouffe,  
Burlington, Ont.

Compared with other G-7 and OECD countries, there was very little alcohol and corruption during the Mulroney era. Just look at Japan, Italy, France and Britain. Brian Mulroney did, to a great extent, what I wanted him to do: drive back the removal of the manufacturing union tax, plus some privatization and deregulation. Take that, Steve Cameron!

James Macneil,  
Toronto

At least someone was having fun throughout the recession while the rest of us were standing there like Christmas parties hosted by downhearted companies or standing at the unemployment lines. It appears that the Mulroney had a blast, made some of us, Steve, could only envision ourselves by sitting through their garbage.

Terry McKee,  
Toronto

I could not believe that Steve Cameron investigated Brian and Milla Mulroney's private life—his salary, their mortgages, their personal expenditures—just because he was the former prime minister. Gee, Steve, what is your salary? What is your current bank account balance? Do we owe? No. Have some dignity and leave people alone.

Deane Cook,  
Mississauga

*Michael's* previous review, "The bottom line" is also a shame and a pity. Please supply better evidence and display together members. Mike Carlson is the Editor. Michael's response: "I'll try to do better. See MEAT LIT Order, 1-800-368-7222."



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# OPENING NOTES

## CRIME PAYS—AND PAYS

**B**usman's Hall reads: "Busman's Hall, a week on cocaine and prostitutes, then spent thousands more to have his wife, Hanna, murdered. In 1984, he drove her in a roadside rendezvous in London, Ont., where a hired gunman got a bullet through her head. Despite paying lawyer Eddie Greenough \$1.3 million to undo his acquittal, Busman was convicted in 1986 of murdering his wife's mother. Now, dean has paid off his debt and can either buy back his wife's mother or by purchase a bank for an undivided closed side of several hundred thousand dollars. Busman's conviction respected New Scotia author Michael Harris to renege on his case."



Busman: drugs, prostitutes, a gunman and a book

The *Trinity of Hell* and *Hanna's Revenge* may not be to the point's liking, since it paints a quasi-unflattering portrait of Busman. But it also suggests that the Appeal Court's interest in criminal justice is not of itself—indeed, CAT's view of him is that of a man who has been convicted of a major miscarriage of justice. Harris, known for his books on Donald Marshall (*Unfair Death*) and the Mount Cashel Orphanage (*Wicked Orphan*), says he

had absolute editorial control in his contact with Busman. The author spent three years on the project, acquiring a publisher (McKlelland & Lewis) only after completing his manuscript. The constitutional arrangement was "very unconventional," Harris acknowledges. "But those who say it's tainted only have to look at the book. Busman told me, 'When you look at this case, you will find that it's innocent and sane.' The book says it is an overwhelming proof, and quite possibly untrue." For Harris, Busman's dreams are still some things that money can't buy.



Foreman: a 'Tubakian' endorsement

## THE BIG TIME

**G**range Foreman may be seen, and he may be a famous machine. But the word less likely centers give the equation for the 20th-hour. Gifford said, Foreman is now the undisputed heavyweight champion of the world, after his winning 1989 round knockout in Las Vegas on Nov. 5 of Michael Moorer—Eighth 18 years, Foreman's first victory made Foreman, 45, the oldest champion in the history of boxing—and an international hero in the middle-aged and overweight. In the wake of his story, John's Gazette sold 500,000 copies, a "world champ with a grudge's fate," *Vieira's Die Presse* that "once again, the veterans have proved the power of will," Britain, more than one asked before read, "Absolutely fabulous." But for Foreman, the title will likely pay dividends before the 52-million purse and accolades in the press. The boxer already done celebrity endorsements for Kentucky Fried Chicken, Oscar Meyer hotdogs, McDonald's restaurants, Nike footwear and Doritos tortilla chips. And now, industry analysts say that he will make a bigger splash in endorsements suited to his shape—namely, over fast-food advertising—and age, meaning publisher will be giddy to have the cranks of the star. Says New York City agent leader Layla Korman: "He just made it for every age, he held person in the country." Some 40A with that burger!

## PARTED WAYS

**I**t was no trip to attend a Minkoff after. On Oct. 17, the Montreal Symphony Orchestra was scheduled to perform in Mexico City at the annual Instituto Nacional de Bellas Artes, to commemorate 50 years of diplomatic relations between Canada and Mexico. On the way to the Mexican capital, the musicians had an overnight stopover in Dallas. So far, so good. But then the U.S. air force stopped to, reveal one of the DC-30 scheduled to take the musicians on their final leg. The reason, to assist in bomb transport to Kuwait, where forces of another Iraq invasion were running high. The airline put the symphony on two smaller craft—the warbirds and large instruments on one, the musicians on the other. Also the instrument plane ended up in Puebla, about 300 km southeast of Mexico City. "We arrived without bags, personal goods, belts and dental boxes," recalls symphony communications director Serge Langdon. The warbirds and instruments did eventually show up by truck—10 minutes before the concert ended. But in the meantime, the symphony members made do with their street clothes and instruments hastily rearranged from around the city. And the band played on.

## TALK IS EXPENSIVE

**A** Soviet president, Mikhail Gorbachev would often utter a phrase in public for four hours. But three years after the U.S.S.R.'s collapse, he is a widely known as the dispenser of the truthfully—on at least he should be. Last month, a Moscow newspaper put out a story in which he said on his last trip to the U.S.S.R. that he had slayed Moscow's corrupt Vladimir Putin. During an interview published in July in the *Kommunist* newspaper, Gorbachev referred to Putin, the director of Moscow's department of con-



Gorbachev for Putin

struction, as a shining example of a corrupt government official. After Putin fired said, Gorbachev, who related to attend the trial, argued in a letter to the court that he had not slandered Putin, but had been simply quoting already published criticisms of the department head. Although the former president is far from broke, the \$100-million to \$500-million a staff position in a country where the average industrial wage is just over \$300 (per year). In any event, spokesman Vladimir Putin said that Gorbachev intends to appeal the decision. "He never claimed that Putin is corrupt," added Putin. "We simply was wondering about some allegations that were printed in June." Wondering can be costly.

## PASSAGES

**APPOINTED:** President and CEO of the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSE), **Hawley Plesling**, 51, a former treasurer and banking executive, by the TSE board of governors. Plesling will replace **Norman Bowering**, who is retiring on Dec. 31 of his 17 years on the board of Canada's largest exchange. Plesling's first challenge is to oversee the solar troubled transition from a traditional trading floor to a computerized exchange designed to attract business from other exchanges around the world. Born in Dublin, Plesling came to Canada in 1967 and worked for the Bank of Nova Scotia for 23 years, rising to executive vice president of Canadian commercial and retail banking. In 1991, he became president and CEO of National Trust.



**ACCUSED:** Lawyer and court hockey agent **Alan Eagleson**, 41, of misbehaving clients, by the Law Society of Upper Canada, which has the power to strip and disbar him, in Toronto. After nearly five years of a resignation, the society alleged that Eagleson treated his clients' money without their consent and without taking measures to secure the loans. Eagleson, who also runs racketeering and paid charges to the United States, through a spokesman said the charges will be "vehemently defended."

**SOUTH** For \$42.5 million, a 78-page *Le Monde* de Vinet notebook, one of 20 in existence, to illustrate computer museum executive **William Gaudin**, 58, by the *Arrested Museum of Modern Art* in Los Angeles at a climatic's auction in New York City. The sale price for the early 18th-century document of scientific writings and illustrations is the highest for any work of art in the past four years and highest ever for a manuscript.

**ONCE:** Legendary track star **Wilma Rudolph**, 54, who overcame polio to become the first American woman to win three gold medals in a single Olympics (Rome, 1960), of cancer, at her Nashville, Tenn., home.

**DEAD:** Singer **Carmen McKee**, 74, one of the postwar club's heartbreakers sold vocalists, along with **Ella Fitzgerald** and **Sarah Vaughan**, after suffering a stroke last November, at her home in Beverly Hills, Calif.

**DEAD:** Journalist **W. A. Wilson**, 77, whose influential columns for *The Montreal Star* in the 1960s and 1970s was most reading in the nation's capital, in Ottawa.

## BEST-SELLERS

### FICITION

1. *The Celestine Prophecy*, James Redfield (1)
2. *Good Soldiers*, Alex Miller (2)
3. *The Gunning Man*, William S. Burroughs (3)
4. *Lord of Dances*, Jeffrey Archer (4)
5. *Original Sin*, P. D. James (5)
6. *All the Little Lovers*, William S. Burroughs (6)
7. *Tales*, Jane Felt (7)
8. *The Consequences*, Judith Giblin (8)
9. *A Star of the Circus*, John Irving (9)
10. *Crying Time*, John Irving

### NONFICTION

1. *On the Table*, Steve Cooney (1)
2. *Crucible: The Turbulent of Hope*, Peter John (2)
3. *Confessions*, Paul Simon (3)
4. *Travels and Our Times*, Neil Gaiman (4)
5. *Crucible: The Turbulent of Hope*, Peter John (5)
6. *King, Roger*, Roger (6)
7. *The Ball Game*, Charles Murray and Richard Simmons (7)
8. *The Murders in the Mews*, Elizabeth (8)
9. *Prisoners in Love*, Anne (9)
10. *Right to Remember*, Michael (10)
11. *Stylish*, Mike (11)

Compiled by Brian Roberts

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## THIS WON'T HURT A BIT

**H**ospital food—to put it kindly—is awful. But that enduring culinary stigma may finally be on its way out, as hospitals turn their efforts to providing better meals. One of the hospitals on the cutting edge is University of Toronto's Trillium Hospital, a 2,000-bed facility in the bedroom community west of Toronto, where the area's growing population is more sophisticated than institutional. Not only do patients all the street corner in the cafeteria to sample such fare as turkey terrine, seafood New堡 and vegetable soup, but they can also choose from about 55-odd employee and volun-

teer menus and the delectable Italian comfort foods. Second besting? Well, consider another of Ontario's biggest most popular gourmet restaurants, the *Four Seasons* Hotel. Diners says that during the hospital's stay, the menu is to be healthy—so well as tasty—indeed, the notoriously picky-picky picky deserves a place on the menu. "It's the overall diet that matters," she explains. "We don't serve anything everyday, but we do always have fresh fruit and salads." 'Nail the intention.

Edited by JOE CHIDLEY

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## AN AMERICAN VIEW



# Writing off the black race

BY FRED BRUNING

With publication last month of a curious book called *The Bell Curve: Intelligence and Class Structure in American Life*, citizens of the United States had additional reason to rage against the greedy lords of labor and management who deprived the public of postseason baseball and timely commencement of National Hockey League collection.

If there had been something nice enough to watch the population from Jordan (a square play, a last tick, even a decent study on biology), the glum debate surrounding the work of Charles Murray, a conservative political scientist, and his psychologist associate, the late Richard Herrnstein, might have commiserated less attention. But, no such luck. Football cheer proved incapable of capturing us, and stock prices on 1989 had a choice: No wonder Americans are brooding.

Devoted intellectual attention, however, has been turned to the masterful reformation of social science. Instead of choosing for the home front, we are discussing about intelligence and race. Americans seethe with the controversy, and the greatest publications in the land bulge with every manner of opinion. To the winners and players who abused their customers, thank you very much.

The Murray/Herrstein volume is not what anyone would call breezy: It occupies 985 pages and is replete with charts and tables and graphs with titles like "The Unsettled Effects of Affirmative Action in the Workplace" and "Cognitive Ability and the Middle Class Values Index." It is an assault of verbiage and visual aids could make the book's prescriptive thesis—basically, that IQ dictates achievement, that we are on the way to creating a "cognitive elite" and that those without the requisite cerebral thrust would best store their expectations.

Success and failure in the American economy, and all that goes with it, are necessarily a matter of the intellect. "The people can through an interweaving of choice and responsibility,

*Nature, not nurture, is the decisive factor in human development. The Bell Curve's authors proclaim, as if to end that argument*

the genes that people inherit," Murray and Herrnstein write.

With destiny so firmly set, the authors contend, government must reconsider its social commitments. Affirmative action, racial education programs and, yes, welfare—all are anachronistic leftovers from a vanished liberal agenda, according to the authors. The egalitarian philosophy that pervades the United States is, to Murray and Herrnstein, a touching, but anachronistic, error. No matter what opportunities are offered, the book contends, the slowwitted will never outpace their fate. Unsettled citizens should therefore kick back, watch their neighbors prosper and be assured that the new things in life are free.

The authors never speak in such extra gross terms, of course. Murray and Herrnstein take care to cite those illustrious citizens over the hairy shoulders of their beliefs, often mentioning famous images of the brave new world that exists if only common sense prevailed: "America can choose to preserve a society in which every citizen has access to the overall totality of life," the authors declare. "The people can through an interweaving of choice and responsibility,

create valued places for themselves in their worlds. They can live in communities—urban or rural—where being a good parent, a good neighbor and a good friend will give their lives purpose and meaning."

And just who are "they"? Why, those who fail to meet the stringent intellectual demands of a highly specialized economy. And who falls into this category? "Those who score best on standardized intelligence tests. But let's not be shy. Exactly who are we talking about? Whose intellects are likely to be deemed second-rate? (As might have been suspected, Murray and Herrnstein contend those most apt to be excluded in democracy's sub-instrument are—yes—poor and—black Americans.)

Not all blacks are short on the right stuff, the authors insist to note, and surely there are plenty of whites who do not make the grade. But, let's be frank, they say. With a mean IQ score of 85, blacks tally 16 points less than whites and the authors do not see much reason for lamentation. The more people, there is nothing they can learn that will repay the cost of teaching," Murray and Herrnstein write. Be of good cheer, though, citizens of African ancestry. Like everyone else, you can achieve a "valued place" in the bright future reserved for Murray and Herrnstein. Just don't squawk if your "place" is a little more cramped, a little more dangerous, a little more grubby than the one claimed by everyone else.

As their racial talent tale turns, Murray and Herrnstein serve a course of radical old logic before shuffling themselves a wide radical theories of social mismanagement. They assimilate data and plot their charts and conveniently position human beings in one category inherently less able than others is another. They pretend to know the whole and story of blacks in America—the hard times, the humiliation, the endless search for self-esteem—and still come to their erudite conclusion: Their acknowledgment that it is risky to apply such a broad theory is indeed to Americans but square most beliefs against support for social assistance and educational enrichment. Nature, not nurture, is the decisive factor in human development, they proclaim, as if to end the ageless argument: Why waste good money after a bad?

This is maddening and unnecessary stuff. It is not one's color, it is the preferences—and peculiarities—of Murray and Herrnstein. What, throughout life, was the nature of their contact with black people? Did they consider every black success story an exception to their rule of genetic destiny and every failure evidence of its validity? Did these observations occur when it came time to assess the impact of heredity and nurture on a population only 100 years old of slavery? What inspired them to first a theory—contrary and unpardonable—that gives comfort to the most naive apitied among us? If the Bell Curve represents the wisdom of American society, it is a disheartening of all years should repeat: they are not members of the club.

Fred Bruning is a writer with *Newsday* in New York.



# THE CHINA DEAL

BY ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH

After a week that included, among other things, a run up the Great Wall of China, a bicycle trip down a street in Shanghai, a printed excerpt of his autobiography in China's biggest newspaper, an visit to the peace from Canadian protesters and overseeing the signing of more than \$9 billion in potential contracts, what does a seemingly under-the-radar Prime Minister do for an evening? In the case of Jean Chrétien, he goes on to the sixth day in between the first Canadian leader in almost half a century to observe a morning Remembrance Day ceremony with veterans in Hong Kong—and on the seventh day, he reads "The Prime Minister is tired, very satisfied, but tired," announced his communications adviser, Peter Donald, when Chrétien decided to go to bed even earlier than his usual 10 p.m. lay-in.

Without doubt, it was—and, at the same time, a checked but largely successful one. It highlighted the continuing and remarkable harmonious that Chrétien enjoys with both the Canadian public and most of his provincial counterparts. In the same week that a Gallup poll put the Liberals at 53 per cent of decided voters—the highest level of support for a federal party since Gallup began polling in Canada 54 years ago—Chrétien clearly charmed both his Chinese hosts and his open-necked collection of promoters. "I have seen a lot of men and women in international relations," said New Brunswick Premier Frank McKenna, a Liberal and veteran of seven years in office. "I have never seen anything like the respect and affection that Jean Chrétien conveys to his peers." Meanwhile's Guy Filion, a Conservative and sometime foe of co-operation in the past, added "The Prime Minister

## Chrétien's 'Team Canada' trip wins big contracts for Canada—and lavish praise for him



Team Canada' at the Great Wall, signing questions about Canada's long odyssey of human rights abuses and the long-term value of the signed agreements

has just been an absolute delight to work with." And Ontario Premier Bob Rae, a New Democrat, greeted Chrétien with a "Team Canada" sweater on behalf of all the attending promoters and referred to him as "our leader and captain."

Among other things, there was a palpable reason for that enthusiasm within the Team Canada lineup: score that the biggest selling factor in Canadian history for the Prime

Minister, one promoter, two territorial leaders, two mayors and about 400 business executives who led the largest peacetime trade delegation that Canada has ever sent abroad. Among other things, they left China with \$2.6 billion in firm contracts—a total that was more than 2½ times what federal officials had predicted they would achieve before they left. To put that figure in perspective, it amounts to more than half the

combined \$4.6 billion in all Canada-China trade that took place last year. At the same time, a combination of less-certain "macro-managers of understanding" and "letters of intent" could allow quadruple that figure if those deals bear fruit. That would include, if the deal can be closed, a \$3.2-billion contract to sell two CANDU nuclear reactors to China, with the money to be paid over the next 20 years.

With those results, both Chrétien and the promoters seemed to feel that it was difficult to look for any doubts when that proved

after being "It is clear that we have succeeded in our aims beyond anyone's original expectations," he said at a news conference in Shanghai marking the end of his so-called stay in China. That appears true, but in the wake of a week that seems lively, in the long term, to profoundly affect the way that Canada views both itself and its place in the world, questions remain about both the topics that were discussed and those that were not.

Among them: what price profit? Before the trip, Chinese, foreign affairs officials and several promoters seemed they would use the occasion to raise concerns about Chinese government human rights abuses. China continues to indefinitely imprison dissidents who publicly criticize the government, to frequently harass foreign journalists based in Beijing, and to crack down violently on national movements in such areas as Tibet, and was recently accused by the New York City-based Human Rights Watch of closing a humane business in selling the organs of executed political prisoners for transplants. But that issue was avoided to the side since the delegates arrived in China. "We do not practice neopaganism," said a senior foreign affairs department official, who said that Canada would raise its concerns in a "constructive" fashion.

But instead, Canada, prodded by the Prime Minister, barely raised them at all. The only time Chrétien came close to the issue was in a meeting early in the week with Prime Minister Li Peng that included the premiers and other Chinese officials. Chrétien raised the issue as briefly that a Chinese foreign affairs ministry official later insisted it had not come up at all and Nova Scotia Premier John Savage, who was at the meeting, did not actually recall any mention of the subject. For his part, Chrétien conceded that Li Peng "did not respond" to his remarks, and that he thought the subject. But as a measure of how Canada's political leaders approach the issue, two of the most vociferous defenders of Chrétien's low key approach after the meeting were New Democrat Guy Bouchard and Rae, whose central party need to be struck on human rights issues.

Similarly, the issue of the late of Hong Kong after China took it over in 1997 from Great Britain was given equally short shrift. After his meeting with his Chinese counterpart, Li Peng, Chrétien declared that he was



Chinese and Canadian flags fly over the centre of Beijing: good-bye!

"satisfied" that Hong Kong would be allowed to maintain its democratic institutions after the takeover. But two days after the meeting, the Chinese government announced that it will abolish all the island's fully elected legislative bodies when it takes over on July 1, 1997.

Other questions concern the composition of the deals themselves. Despite the fanfare surrounding them, in many cases few specific details were given. And despite the billions of dollars involved, it is not clear how many Canadian jobs will be created, or how much of the potential profit will eventually come back to Canada. Chinese law prevents foreigners from making more than a 10-per-cent return on their investments in several fields, such as hydroelectric construction, and companies are often obliged to give their profits back into the country through the creation of subsidiaries based in China. As well, many of the contracts provide for a combination of Canadian financial involvement coupled with a Chinese investment of land and labour. As a result, any statements about potential profits is purely speculative. For example, Toronto-based Can-Am International has agreed to build five major power plants worth more than \$770 million in different parts of China. But the Chinese government will pay only 20 per cent of the total cost, while Can-Am will supply the balance. Similarly, Northern Telecom signed a three-year co-operation agreement with the

province of Guangdong to supply up to \$500 million of telecommunications equipment. But much of the equipment will be supplied from a new manufacturing facility that Northern Telecom is building—largely with its own money—within the province.

Another example involves the largest potential agreement, the sale of two 730-employee CNDP-4 reactors. Under the present terms, China will pay only about one third of the purchase price up front, while a significant part of Chinese financing is likely to come from the Canadian Export Development Corp.—which means, in essence, that Canadian taxpayers are helping to finance the Chinese government's purchase. As well, some critics suggest that Canada is taking a significant risk in selling the highly sophisticated reactors to a country that is notorious for its refusal to abide by copyright laws and its willingness to pirate technology. At the same time, full details of the tentative agreement have yet been made public and Canadian officials admitted that the signing almost did not take place because of late-minute concessions demanded by the Chinese government. But Jack Robert Proulx, the chairman of Atomic Energy Canada Ltd., the Crown corporation that made the sale "We are confident that all the necessary safeguards are built into this deal."

Despite those difficulties, the enthusiasm of the Chinese for Canada's technology is both obvious and, from a business point of view, easily understandable. The explosive pace of growth in the Chinese economy is clearly visible in both Beijing and, in particular, the port city of Shanghai, where construction cranes and new or erected mid-rise office buildings dominate the skyline. There are more than 20,000 buildings now under construction. Shanghai's stock exchange, which was shut down after the Communist revolution in 1949 and reopened four years ago, has increased as fast as from right to left more than 160 since then. The Bund, the legendary man-thrill area of the 1930s (now dominated by skyscrapers, has been refurbished and renovated as spectacular hub. For now, office rental prices in the city are among the highest in the world, and the main shopping thoroughfares are dotted with Western-style stores selling gold jewelry, imported fashions and showrooms full of German and Japanese cars.

What is even more remarkable is that almost all that growth has come in the past few years, since the Chinese government loosened a series of restrictions on the city. Shanghai, once known as the "Paris of the Orient," has always



Children placing a wreath of Remembrance Day ceremony at Hong Kong, a welcome, and American, gesture where 300 Canadian soldiers died.

## Remembering the best

Young, curious about the world and filled with patriotic zeal, Arnold Ross and Philip Doddridge never thought twice about what to do when Canada went to war in 1939. Friends since childhood, they enlisted together at the local high school in the Quebec region of Quebec, joining the Royal Fusiliers of Canada. Together, they went off to war on the other side of the world, seeking from Vancouver to defend the British colony of Hong Kong against the Japanese. Together, they fought, watched other childhood friends die and were captured when the colony surrendered on Christmas Day, 1941.

Together, they went home after four years of captivity at the end of the war, married their childhood sweethearts and raised families. And together they went back last week to Hong Kong, for the first time since the war, to take part in the annual Remembrance Day ceremonies. As they, and the 12 other vets with them, have aged, Hong Kong, postcolonially, has been rejuvenated. The rubber lands, lush and green (except of that period has become a swaying economic colossus of skyscrapers, bank markets and little else that feels familiar. "I barely know where we were when we landed," said Doddridge,

now 75, and a retired educator in his home town of New Richmond, Que.

Perhaps the only area still familiar is the cemetery. Fifty-three Glaspiensians went off to fight in Hong Kong, eight still survive. Of the 2,000 Canadians who fought there during the Second World War, more than 500 died either in battle or from the hardships of life in prison camps.

In the chains of the living, the dead and the horrors still survive. Ten decades after those fateful events, "I remember the battle," said Ben Delbridge of Winnipeg. Again and again in his dreams, he relives down a hill with enemy grenades tumbling over more swiftly after him. "I still see the prison guards," said Doddridge, who ended the war at a camp near Tokyo. "I woke up shouting insults in Japanese."

Last week's visit by Prime Minister Jean Chrétien—the first by a Canadian leader since the war to mark Remembrance Day—focused attention on those sacrifices in a way, say many veterans, that is both welcome and overdue. "Now," said Doddridge, "it will be that much easier for me to forget the worst, and for others to remember the best."

ANTHONY WILSON-BIRTH in Hong Kong

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been viewed with suspicion by Canadians because of its "banned" background and the distiller, often reclusive nature of its products. But any of these restrictions have been lifted, and the city's natural attractions, coupled with new tax benefits and incentives for foreigners, have resulted in Shang-hai's regaining much of its former popularity with tourists.

Still, that boom may have also distracted Town Canada officials and allowed them to overlook some significant continuing problems in the country. In Beijing, for example, multinational dollar construction projects are often built directly alongside rotting, decrepit portions of ancient buildings notable chiefly for their primitive construction and the stench of their moulded or malleable sewage systems. The city's tap water is undrinkable because of pollution problems, the air is choking and visibly clouded for similar reasons, and the working conditions for much of the population are unimproved and sometimes life-threatening. Last year, China acknowledged that more than 20,000 people died in industrial accidents in 1990. Workers working in the country estimate that the real figure may be well over twice that.

But very few of those problems would have been visible to Canada's political leaders, who spent almost all their time clustered in meetings in government buildings or Western-built hotels with Chinese officials. The clearest truth that Christian had with meeting Chinese people as an uncontrolled tourist was a widespread morning speech he made to students at Beijing University. But even then, his appearance was restricted to brief remarks, with no questions allowed, in front of a carefully chosen audience of about 30 students who had been briefed the week before.

Even if they had been allowed to meet with Christian, there was little danger he would hear any controversial views. Since 1989, when the university was a favorite gathering place of the protesters who were eventually violently suppressed by the military in Tiananmen Square, at least of that year, the government has kept a close watch over the campus. The bulletin board on the campus that was once covered in pro-democracy slogans is now filled with posters announcing such events as the first meeting of the university chess club and a coming English language showing of the romantic movie *Ghost*.

In fact, Christian's campus appearance marked one of the few times that he and the premiers were separated from each other for any significant period of time. Even when they were not appearing together formally, they appeared to go out of their way to either meet informally to plan strategy, or just to socialize (page 18). One of the busiest was New Brunswick's McKenna, who wandered up and down the aisles of the federal government dinner set on the 21-hour flight from Ottawa, sporting

a red Team Canada hockey sweater with his name on the back.

One of the most buzzing experiences belonged to Nova Scotia Premier John Savage, who saw a jaw-dropping spectacle as well as the money losing previously owned Sydney Steel Corp. to a Chinese group almost 90 minutes before the signing ceremony. Ten minutes before the deal was to be signed, Savage said "The Chinese officials were demanding a series of concessions from our people that were simply untenable." Savage demanded, and received, a meeting with the head of the Chinese delegation. "I told him," he said, "that I am the premier and the deal is very important for my people, but that I would be prepared to walk away if we did not feel the spirit of goodwill could prevail." The Chinese relented.

But the unopposed leader—and star—of the trip was Christian, who has now completed his remarkable transition from the wil-

# The Shanghai spirit

By 10 p.m. on a memorable night last week in the bar of Shanghai's Peace Hotel, these are some of the things that happened:



## BACKSTAGE IN CHINA

By ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH

The government leaders of Nova Scotia (John Savage) and the Northwest Territories (Neil McMillan) had been scheduled to sign a joint declaration of the Free Trade by the hotel's famous jazz bar.

The stage hand launched into one of the old French-Canadian folk songs. The Canadian crowd—perhaps in honor of absent Quebec Premier Jacques Parizeau.

Manitoba Premier Gary Filmon, his wife, Janice, and Premier Clyde Wells of New Brunswick, along with other officials, were seated at the bar.

They were surrounded by Prime Minister Jean Chrétien and his other partners.

Gottlieb's Bob Rae made one of the few to play (electrically) and sing (well, mostly) several standards, including *It Had to Be This*.

In short, it is almost impossible to capture what Canadian intergovernmental relations have ever been—or will ever be—until such a time as the country's leaders manage to work—

and sometimes play—together. Canadians, after all, have for too long been expatriated witnesses to the spectacle of federal-provincial backroom, constitutional wrangling and the apparent conviction of most of the country's leaders that it is not their business to work—

what makes us. Now, they appear to be breaking with that trend, even as the Americans release it. The new recipe for national unity: good peace playing, bad winking and the old soft-shoe. That's a little late.

the most petty, expensive, open-ended and drunken congress—and Senate election in the history of the United States. Surely, it is less than

10 months since a Canadian federal election characterized by lesser, but similar, bawdy fun and pandering.

Still, it is worth noting that the new issue Progressive Conservative days of a year ago—which appeared to make less of Christian's appearance and manner of speaking—were small but comprised with American steel and its which considers mostly suggested that their opponents were liars, cheats, cowards, racist or—even worse—liberals with a social conscience. By way of further comparison, it is hard to imagine that some members of the American right and left could ever sit down in the same room with each other without being separated by steel bars.

All this comes at a time when some Canadians widely regard the political structures and ideas of American politics as being somewhat superior to our own. President Reagan's return party, for example, gives a pretty good impression of what the Republican Party might look like if it was led by Ross Perot. The New Democratic Party, like the U.S. Democrats, steadily releases its ties with labor unions as the members of these unions attempt to influence other parties. Lucien Bocharov, whose shoulders appear increasingly bent from carrying the weight of industries to Quebec upon them to their many years, nonetheless manages to be almost cheerful every time he talks about the United States.

But while many lovers of Canada, Man and Bocharov, for now at least, appear condemned to each other's company. It is not necessary to agree with all the objectives of Team Canada's China trip to achieve the way that most of the country's leaders manage to work—



Eric watches a military guard of the Great Wall, peace playing

Eric, Chinese opposition leader of several years ago to the present, released character who now appears at most on the world stage. His performance was over from both his business and the other political leaders as accompanying him. Several hours before the midnight flight carrying the Prime Minister and most of the premiers left Ottawa for China, Christian's marked pattern as a Hall bar

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**Xi Peng and Chrétien inspect an honour guard** critics say Canada is making a big risk asking sophisticated nuclear reactors to an authoritarian regime

when he suddenly wandered in to join them for a beer. "I just left the seeing people," he explained later to an acquaintance.

He behaved in a similar manner in China, receiving guests in his hotel suite in rumpled sweaters and casual pants and often without appointments. McKenna, despite his shared Liberal roots, was sometimes sharply critical of Chrétien's private disposition with intimates when the federal Liberal was in opposition. But now, he has become one of Chrétien's biggest boosters. "He is a man of remarkable wisdom and great common sense," said McKenna. "We all can learn something from him."

Similarly, Chrétien was praised by Guy Saint-Pierre, the chief executive officer of the huge SNC-Lavalin engineering group in Montreal, for the "delicacy" he demonstrated in dealing with the Chinese. The result, said Saint-Pierre, is that it is now "quite a bit easier" for Canadians to do business in China than it was in the days of former prime minister Brian Mulroney. And the respect at home in Quebec, where Chrétien's popularity has helped his status in the rest of the country, was also positive in newspaper editorials and commentaries from other members of the business community. At the

same time, Chrétien may have found a powerful new argument to use against Quebec separatists: Canada's membership in the increasingly important Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation group—whose leaders, including Chrétien, are in town in Indonesia this week—would not, in theory, be open to a sovereign Quebec with no Pacific borders.

Some of that goodwill may not be enduring. Already there is speculation that the Chinese government will not get Canada in return for the contracts it has received to back Chinese efforts for early admission to the World Trade Organization even if it does not meet all the usual conditions for acceptance—and that the Chinese government may even, most Canada to propose it for acceptance in the G-7 group of the world's largest industrialized economies. Similarly,

much of the latter will be lost if deals such as the CANCO sale sour—or if China's already uncertain political intentions, compounded by the great age and ill health of 90-year-old leader Deng Xiaoping, worsen. But for now, Canada's political leaders clearly feel that is overlooking the country's political and economic links to the Asia-Pacific region. They may be looking with the past, but they are holding on to the future. □

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 were demanding  
 concessions  
 that were simply  
 untenable'**

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## Gunning down a doctor

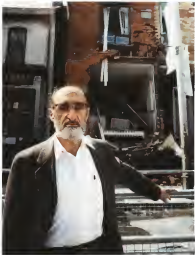
**A** cold rain drove in grey clouds onto a star-dusted sky. In a house on a leafy Vancouver street, a 10-year-old boy and his 11th birthday sister, his back was turned to the early morning sun-drenched street that hovered beyond the glass doors to the patio beyond the house. To the shooter, crouched barely 10 metres away and partly hidden by a grass-shouldered laneway fence the eldest must have been very much like a store display window—with Dr. Gary Ronchini, a 57-year-old obstetrician, sitting unobtrusively in the centre, almost as though not there at all. The first high-velocity, 7.62 mm rifle bullet blasted through his back and Ronchini, chair, spinning it violently around. As the chair spun, the second bullet smashed into the physician's left thigh, splintering bone and severing an artery.



Outside the Every woman's Health Clinic, where Rouhani performed abortions, protesters routinely confront women trying to enter the office. But since Gemen's arrest, said Jay Thompson, spokesman for the D.C. Coalition of Abortion Clinics, "we have seen a change in behavior in some protesters." Some, she said, now display "insults" and bag knapsacks labeled as "all their back pockets." In August, Thompson's coalition held a news conference to express its growing alarm over the threat of violence. "What might have been a final warning to Boukoko, who had received threats before, came almost exactly 24 hours before the shooting on two September dates to the clinic."

Those two calls were among the few direct investigations were working with last week. The only access of physical evidence that Vancouver police would admit to having were two empty shell casings and 20 unfired cartridges collected from the highway behind Ruzalski's home. Contrary to initial reports, there was no specific evidence that the spent shell had come from an AR-15 assault rifle. According to police, the same ammunition also fits other military weapons as well as some antique hunting rifles.

A crosswalk of the neighborhood, which borders Vancouver's busy Granville Street commuter corridor, did, however, turn up a gas



Margenthaler outside bombed clinic in 1986: Increased security precautions

onion attendant who made change for a coin of about 75¢ on the morning before the shooting. The man then used the station's pay phone to make several calls. On the strength of the attendant's description, police last week said they were seeking a pale, clean-cut white man in his mid-30s for questioning. At the same time, investigators also contacted the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other U.S. police forces for help in exploring possible links between the closing of Bonaldi and attacks on American doctors who perform abortions.

If abortion was the issue, the real question preoccupying investigators and observers across the country seemed to be whether Bonaldi's assault was a lone attack—or a last salvo in a shadowy conspiracy. Many abortion rights advocates looked towards the latter view. Maria Conklin, co-leader of down town Toronto's Scott Clinic, which has been providing abortions since 1986, pointed to a cover story that appeared in *The New York*

*Times Magazine* just a week before Bonaldi's shooting: in it, Washington Post abortion activist Ray McMillan was quoted as saying that if he was going to kill an abortion doctor he would do it "conscientiously" and "with a high-powered rifle in his neighborhood." Conklin also cited a document issued by an American anti-abortion group called *The Army of God*, which proclaims its aim to "subjugate abortion clinics." These are urban scenarios," said Conklin, "and we really have to take them for what they are—a threat to our democratic freedoms."

Most mainstream opponents of abortion reacted to Bonaldi's shooting with a mixture of shock and dismay. Anna Denicola, executive director of the Vancouver-based *Manitoba for Life*, which represents about 180 pro-life groups across Canada, condemned the violence. "We are responsible people who are seeking to educate our fellow Canadians," she said. "We have nothing to gain by an act that could tarnish our reputation and our

public image." Denicola added that she was upset that "the pro-abortionists and certain elements of the media have turned the profile of women without a scintilla of evidence that [the shooting] is even related to abortion."

A few vocal activists, however, appeared more than willing to advocate extreme measures against those who perform abortions. "I do condone violence," asserted Gordon Watson, an outspoken Vancouver anti-abortionist who is appealing a 28-day jail sentence for harassing the Bonaldi woman's clinic. "The guy kills babies for money. He saves money, and now violence has yielded his own money." But Watson insisted that he had no involvement in last week's assault, saying that he was lying in bed when the shots were fired. Police later confirmed that Watson is not a suspect.

There is, the terrifying early morning attack on Bonaldi appeared to raise the level of threat from anti-abortionists to an intensity not before seen in Canada. That concern extended among many of those, mostly women, who staff the 17 free-standing abortion clinics that operate in every province except Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan. "This is very frightening," acknowledged Ivana Bonaldi, executive director of another clinic in Vancouver where Bonaldi also practiced. "The last police here in any other all-day, ready to escort our safety."

Canada's most prominent abortionist shares those concerns. Henry Margenthaler, who has opened abortion clinics in eight major cities over the past 36 years, told the *Grizzlies* shooting has introduced a new and shocking element of danger for physicians like him. "It means that doctors who provide abortion services not only have to be concerned about doing a good job, but also be afraid that their life will be ended by some kind of fanatic who is against women's rights."

Since before the Vancouver shooting, abortion clinics were taking security precautions. For example, patients also show up at the new Margenthaler clinic in Toronto as if they'd been through an outdoor security screen. Once they pass through the first steel door, they arrive in a vaulted room where they get a security identification to a security guard who sits behind bullet-proof glass and who can and will the clinic with the touch of a button. Inside the clinic, all the rooms must be screened with security cards. Margenthaler said that because of the attack on Bonaldi, such security measures should be stepped up. Unfortunately, he added, there is no way to guarantee the safety of doctors from those determined to harm them. Vancouver's *Thompson* echoed that fear: "We are not convinced that he will be the last," *Thompson* said, in a small section of the *Grizzlies* right-to-life movement could lead to that with violence, that apprehension seems tragically justified.

CHUCK WOOD with PERRY ARLEGO in Vancouver and STEVE HARRINGTON in Seattle

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# GRIZZLIES DRIVE FOR 5

# A ticking time bomb

New revelations rock the immigration department

Copies of the tape had been making the rounds in Toronto's Sikh community and Liberal back rooms for months. For Indrajit Singh that, in accordance with a ticking time bomb. But as a high-profile Toronto Liberal and recent opponent to the Immigration and Refugee Board, whose members act as judges in the thousands of refugee claims filed in Canada each year. The tape of the 1982 interview in a Toronto radio station conducted in Punjabi, that's first language, and it contains a stunning admission. In it, Bal acknowledged that he exercised the liberty illegally in 1976 and later obtained his land in an illegal status by marrying a Canadian. The admission reached a much wider audience on Nov. 4, when Reform party MP Art Hanger questioned Bal about the interview during a hearing at the House of Commons immigration committee. Bal told Hanger that although he initially entered the country illegally, he did not think that others should do so. Two days later, Bal cut his post, which carries a salary of between \$73,000 and \$84,000, stating in a letter of resignation that if he remained on the refugee board "his credibility may be damaged further."

It could hardly help. In fact, Bal's admission is only the latest broadside against Canada's beleaguered immigration system. Days before Bal's sudden departure, the same committee board's deputy chairman Michael Schelen, was suggested for allegedly providing officials to approve a higher number of refugee applicants. In a 50-page report last week to Immigration Minister Sergio Marchi, who appointed Schelen to his post last year, the beleaguered bureaucrat viciously decried misdeeds, in cases and said he was the victim of a conspiracy by a few disgruntled board members, the perhaps the most explosive development of all in the immigration controversy stems from the case of Emanuel Frenkel. A former House of Commons official and federal Liberal candidate in Toronto, Frenkel's case was charged last month with 17 counts of fraud and later counts of perjury to have influence with government officials in an alleged immigration scam. Now the Frenkel case has taken on a new dimension—one that may threaten the credibility of the Liberal government. Marchi has learned that police have

expanded their initial investigation in that matter to explore possible corruption by politicians including Liberal MPs and other public officials. Police refused to discuss the case last week.

For the moment, though, it is the Bal incident that is creating the biggest problems for the government—and for Marchi himself. The 35-year-old minister has earned a close political association with Bal, a Toronto-area insurance owner. During the 1990 Liberal



Bal (left) and Marchi: a close association

Police have expanded their investigation into alleged immigration fraud to explore possible corruption by politicians and officials

leadership campaign, Marchi served as co-chairman of Prime Minister Jean Chrétien's Ontario organization while Bal worked as a recruiter for Marchi in the Sikh community. Bal was instrumental in helping Marchi elect a pro-Chretien slate in the MP's riding of York West in Toronto. Bal signed up about 200 new party members, for the delegate selection meeting and he himself went to the Calgary leadership convention in a Chrétien defeat on the slate that Marchi opposed. Two years later, Bal sought the federal Liberal nomination in the Toronto-area riding of Brantford/Milton with help from Marchi, but ended up losing to rival candidate Graham Mather, now an MP.

According to two Liberal MPs and a prominent Sikh organizer for the party, all of whom

requested anonymity, Marchi also helped Bal to obtain high-profile party appointments, such as membership on the Liberal's national campaign committee for the 1992 election.

"Serge was always trying to promote Indrajit as a leader of the Sikh community," said the Sikh organizer, a Bal rival. Seven months after becoming minister last November, Marchi announced that he had named Bal and Indrajit to the Immigration and Refugee Board. "We were certainly considered qualified during the vetting process and was appointed because of his qualifications," said Judy Morrison, Marchi's press secretary. Morrison added that the minister had no knowledge of how Bal had actually entered the country, but felt that he had done "the right thing by resigning."

But first came to Canada as a seller on a Greek freighter. After getting a ship and being as an illegal immigrant in the country for eight months, he fell in love with a Canadian woman. The two married in 1977 and Bal immediately reported to Canadian immigration authorities. He was told to return to India, and there, Canadian visa officers interviewed him to assess the validity of his marriage. In a news release last week Bal said that he did not hide the fact of his illegal entry, and the officials granted him legal immigrant status. "When I came to Canada in 1976 as a legal immigrant, I believed that the state had been stupid close," Bal wrote in the release. He divorced his first wife in 1982 but has since remarried. Bal declined to comment further on his resignation when contacted by Maclean's.

By coincidence, the Sikh community also figures in the Frenkel case. A former director of research for the standing committee on labor, employment and immigration, who resigned a high-level security clearance, Frenkel left the civil service in 1986 to mount a successful bid for the Liberal nomination in the Toronto-area riding of Etobicoke/Oakville. But in the middle of the 1988 general election, Frenkel dropped out of the race, saying that he had suffered a heart attack. Opponents charged that the real reason was that he had made false claims in his campaign literature. The fraud counts against Frenkel arose after several false complaints to police last year that he had charged them between \$6,000 and \$25,000 to help them with immigration matters but that he had done nothing. They allege that the politically well-connected candidate sold them at a total of \$23,000. Frenkel's lawyer did not return calls placed by Maclean's last week. But investigators and Liberal sources also say that, whether guilty or innocent, Frenkel knows Sikh cases that he is selling about the private business affairs of many politicians.

PAUL KUBIA

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# IN WITH THE NEW

Republicans capture Congress in a backlash against President Bill Clinton's Democrats

A month before last week's U.S. midterm elections, as Congress adjourned to



**ASSIGNMENT**  
CARL MOLLINS  
IN WASHINGTON

Georgia, Republican whip Newt Gingrich assembled a select half-dozen party colleagues from the House of Representatives for a back-of-the-house meeting. To members of a party in minority for 40 years, Gingrich's request seemed audacious, almost alarming, how to run House business as a majority when the newly elected Congress convenes on Jan. 4.



Clinton: a challenge for the 'houseback' lot

Architect, a congressman since 1970 who aims to clear the path. House wars and rooms committee. "But it's a really tough and we've got to roll up our sleeves." Archer and other victors promptly flouted their new political mandate on behalf of a redifined conservative agenda promoted by Gingrich, the Tennessee lion to one of Washington's most powerful positions, the House Speaker's chair. With the House in the grip of Gingrich's far-right Republicans,

for the final half of Democrat Bill Clinton's four-year presidential term, Gingrich served notice of a brilliant risk in January to resist his electrifying "Contract with America." That legislative lineup contrasts the Gingrich policies is cut back federal powers, staff and programs, including features of Clinton's policies. On the morning after the defeat of the Democrats, Gingrich spoke of co-opting with the White House. But 24 hours later he declared that "the contract, in my mind, is not very negotiable."

For good measure, the embushee Georgia, who had described the Clinton administration during the election campaign as "the enemy of normal Americans," dismissed White House staff last week as "fifth wing elites." And Gingrich dismissed the President and First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton as "concealers of McGovernism," a reference to George McGovern, the liberal Democrat leader of the early 1970s. Clinton, his presidency critically and perhaps fatally wounded by the election, mirrored plaintively "I'm a middle-aged man who worked very hard in his life to be a mainstream American, and I think I've done a reasonable job of it." (On 98, Clinton is three years younger than Gingrich.)

That exchange foretold a hostile run-

up to the 1996 presidential election. The Gingrich contract, along with causes supported by his faction and its right-wing supporters, has provoked almost only among liberal Democrats but also among middle-of-the-road Republicans, including Bob Dole, the designated Senate majority leader. Michael Thurman, an author of the second *Almanac of American Politics*, foresees the possibility of at least two years of "just say no government" if Gingrich's policies prevail. They say "no" to new taxes and some existing laws, "no" to more spending and some present programs, "no" to abortion and welfare dependency, "no" to expanded foreign aid and involvement in UN peacekeeping and "no" to affirmative rights for women, gays and ethnic minorities.

Gingrich asserts that the electorate delivered a mandate to fulfill the contract. It will be read aloud each day in the House for the first 100 days of the 104th Congress, he said. "It is our bible," said Bill Pascoe, the representative from suburban Buffalo, N.Y., who chaired the House Republican election campaign committee. "It is our guiding act of prophecy."



Gingrich with wife Marianne at victory party: "Just say no government"

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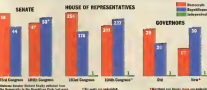
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Mandate or not, the verdict delivered on Nov. 8 saved the Democrats. In fact, in exit poll of voters showed that only one in three had even heard of the contract. Many analysts conclude that the election result was more a mid-term rebuff to the drifting

Clinton "New" Democrats and his experiment selling social concerns with conservative economics: the aborted halfhearted health-care reform coupled with proposals to limit public welfare. Said Thomas Mann, director of governmental studies at Washington's Brookings Institution, "1994 has already been overlooked as the year of the angry voter." An economy in transformation, with layoffs and job losses, has festered widespread uncertainty, said Mann, "a case of insecurity breeding resentment

breeding anger." The sense of insecurity has been augmented by violent crime, added Mann. "Americans are scared." The anger and fear swept away Democrats in congressional, state and local elections. The Republican gain was a 55-to-45 tally when Alabama Richard Shelby defected from the Democrats two years into his second six-year term. The transformation of the 103rd

## THE REPUBLICAN REVOLUTION



House of Representatives was more profound. Nothing a dancing riot gain of 40 seats to capture a bare House majority of 218 members, the Republicans will surprise that goal by as many as a dozen seats once talks in election counties are completed.

Among the veterans in the House: Speaker Thomas Foley of Spokane, Wash., after 30 years of tenure, the first Speaker (elected since 1881, Jim Brooks of Bowman, Tex., chairman of the Judiciary committee, after 32 years, Dan Rostenkowski of Chicago, former chairman of the ways and means committee, after 26 years. Pennsylvania voters turned Thoma Wolford out of the Senate only three years after choosing the advocate of Canadian-style public education in a special election to fill a vacancy.

New York Gov. Mario Cuomo, elegant spokesman for liberalism, lost a bid for a fourth four-year term to little-known Republican George Pataki. And in Texas, the seemingly popular Ann Richards lost after six years to George Bush Jr., elder son of the former president. His brother, John Ellis (Geri) Bush, failed to unseat Florida Gov. Lawton Chiles despite denouncing the mayor best as "an old blind" — a dancing politician nowadays in U.S. politics that need every middle-of-the-road Democrat to defeat. Among the few others to survive the anti-liberal onslaught were members of the Kennedy clan. Ted by Senator Edward Kennedy, 82, in Massachusetts. His son Patrick, 37, won a seat in the House on his first try in Rhode Island. It was no contest for Joe Kennedy, the late Robert's 43-year-old eldest son, who ran unopposed for a 10th Congress term representing Cambridge, Mass., in the House.

In California, Democratic Senator Dianne Feinstein withdrew an expansion challenge from out of fortune. Her Michael Huffington, who poured about \$37 million of his own money into his office in the state legislature, however, California voters overwhelmingly supported Proposition 35, a sweeping measure that would cut off public services to illegal immigrants.

A Senate result that brought a measure of comfort to Democrats — a rise in the Republican Party establishment — was the defeat in Virginia of Oliver (Ellie) North. The ex-convict, convicted on charges connected with the Iran-Contra scandal in the 1980s, then lost to legal infractions, over close to caustic Democrat Charles Robb. North's candidacy, heavily lambasted by the religious right and other conservative groups, was openly denounced by leading Republicans.

Apart from these glances for the Democrats, the scale of their rout leaves the party in disarray and the political future of Bill Clinton in serious doubt. "We are in the middle of a revolution here," declared a vocal

Clinton as the morning after, when he vowed to seek a bipartisan economic agenda with a Republican Congress. Clinton is only the third Democratic president in this century to be elected by an opposition Congress, the first being Woodrow Wilson in 1919-1920, the second Harry Truman in 1947-1948. Democrats have maintained majorities in the House for all but four years in the last 54, and in the Senate for all but 12 years since 1931. The Republicans have won both chambers only twice in that time span, each for only two years, the last time under President Dwight Eisenhower.

Rejection of an earlier Republican double majority often Democrats a little hope for the coming congressional struggle—and a possible lesson in election tactics for Clinton, the self-described "come-back kid." Harry Truman, who succeeded to the presidency after Franklin Roosevelt died in April 1945, faced the same uncertainties, and a burst of inflation, after the end of the Second World War that summer. The election's discontent in the 1946 midterm election swept the Democrats into Congress, winning them an array of ultraconservatives (including Richard Nixon and liberal father Joe McCarthy).

That 80th Congress belied its Truman's



■ Texas governor-elect Bush voters were angry and fearful

political initiatives, including establishment of a health and welfare department, shut down more than 40 federal departments and agencies and passed the notorious Taft-Hartley Act to sharply curtail labor unions. Republicans, and many Democrats, wrote Truman's political death warrant, but "over-enraged Harry" prevailed. He swapped the country campaign against "the double-breasted, good-lie-lookin'" 50th Congress. Debuting upon polls, Truman was a fair

way content and carried his party back to power in Congress.

There are active politicians in Washington now who remember the short-lived Republican victory in the 1940s. Among them is South Carolina Republican Strom Thurmond, who ran against Truman in the 1948 presidential election as a "States-Right Democrat" and is now, at 81, the designated chairman of the Senate armed services committee. In 1948, Jesse Helms was a journalist in North Carolina, Senator Helms, 73, an ultra-conservative who aims to cut out U.S. foreign aid, will chair the Senate foreign relations committee. In Truman's time, Bob Dole was slowly recovering from war wounds that left him, once awed, at 71, in frequent pain and without use of his right hand. He is

misled at the Truman legacy. After promising Clinton last week to behave with respectability, Dole warned his triumphant Republicans that "if we don't produce now, we'll get kicked out for a long time again."

As political Washington edgily readied itself for change at the guard, Dole's message served as a talking-point signal to Gingrich and, perhaps contrarily, as a signal to Bill Clinton to hang tough like Give-'em-hell Harry.



■ Dole, the divot of reserved protectionism

view—and, as a result, of less favor for trade. The problem for Canada, says trade economist Gordon Ritchie, who helped negotiate the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement, is that the Republicans' surge in Congress has undermined the power of the White House. Adds Ritchie: "We need the U.S. market, the Congress controls that market, and Congress in turn is controlled by the special interests."

Many of the infants in Canada-U.S. commerce arise from trade in resource-saturated lands, dairy, wheat, fish—and resource-rich claims have tremendous power in Congress. As of January, that power will be wielded by Republicans like Bob Dole of Kansas, an ally of the farm lobby and the likely new Senate majority leader. The threat of renewed American protectionism worries Attilio Ariotti, a Grande Prairie, Alta., farmer and president of the National Farmers Union. "There are many Canadian agricultural products that are extremely vulnerable to protectionist pressures," he said, arguing that the election results seemed to reflect a "new kind of mood."

RAPHEE CARAGATA is in Ottawa

## Northern exposure

There are some things in life that Canadians cannot escape—wax to waxes, rise on weekends and the certainty that whatever happens in the United States will have an effect north of the border. So while it seemed last week that the entire Canadian government had decamped to China, there was still considerable attention being paid to the results of the U.S. mid-term elections that divided power between Bill Clinton's Democrats, White House and insurgent Republicans in Congress. And, although it is far too early to predict the full impact of the election on a U.S.-Canada relations, most experts say that the effects will likely be left in commercial dealings between the two countries. "It's going to get muddier on the trade front," said Jack Greenblatt, a professor at Toronto's York University and an expert on Canadian-American relations.

The reason for that has less to do with the differences between Republicans and Democrats than with the nature of U.S. politics. Historically, most of the pressure for protectionism has come from Congress, whose members represent the interests of particular regions. The president, on the other hand, can generally afford to take a broader

Last week's vote could also have more direct economic consequences. Alan Fortney, an economist at the Royal Bank, says that pressure has been building recently in the United States for higher interest rates to temper inflation. With the election out of the way, the Federal Reserve may decide that the time is right to raise rates. That would likely prompt the Bank of Canada to follow suit.

Prime Minister Jean Chrétien will be able to form his own impressions of the changing U.S. political climate when he meets Clinton in Indonesia at the Asia-Pacific summit this week. He may not like what he sees and hear about the new dynamic in Washington. While Clinton was not a candidate in the elections, he was the principal victim, his power to direct American domestic and foreign policy inhibited by a politically hostile Congress. And powerful presidents are often opposed by prime ministers because Canada traditionally chafes with the United States through the administration. Says historian Gerald Stein: "A weak president in a situation where he is in real trouble with Congress—that is not to our interests."

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For Technology  
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Frank Macintosh  
Chimney  
Capacitors

Marine Enterprises  
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Power Limited

Marine  
Business  
Barbara Green  
Resources  
Energy Ltd.

Service  
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Photo  
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Specialist  
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ENTREPRENEUR  
OF THE YEAR

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# World NOTES

## LIFTING AN EMBARGO

In a break with its NATO allies, the United States announced that it will no longer help enforce the six arms embargos that have crippled Bosnia's Muslim-led government army during 21 months of war against their better-armed Serbian foes. Several countries, including Canada, are concerned that if the embargo is lifted, the Serbs might attack UN peacekeepers. Prime Minister Jean Chrétien said that despite the U.S. position, the 2,000 Canadian troops in the area would remain. He noted that the UN embargo still remains in place and that only the Security Council can lift it. In such an event, Canada would withdraw its peacekeepers, Chrétien said, rather than expose them to increased danger. The embargo was imposed in 1991 against all parties in the conflict as Yugoslavia disintegrated and fighting began in Slovenia and Croatia. The departure of U.S. ships enforcing the embargo would remove a major reason nations still in place to keep arms out of Bosnia, where fighting erupted in 1992.

## IRAQ RECOGNIZES KUWAIT

Giving to international pressure, Iraq formally abandoned its long-standing claim to Kuwait as its 19th province. Recognition of its southern neighbor's UN-defined borders is a critical step before Iraq can win UN Security Council permission to resume oil exports and free its economy from the wide-ranging trade sanctions imposed after Saddam Hussein's forces invaded Kuwait in 1990, sparking the Persian Gulf War.

## KOREAN DETENTE

In a landmark policy change, South Korean President Kim Young Sam said he would lift a ban on business contacts with Communist North Korea and work to promote economic links between its capital, Pyongyang, and the rest of Asia. The breakthrough followed the North's agreement last month to scrap its controversial nuclear program, which was suspected of producing weapons-grade plutonium.

## LAND REFORM

South Africa's parliament granted a bill to redress ownership to millions of blacks forced off their traditional lands by successive white-minority governments. Officials said they would consider claims dating back to 1913, when the first legislation forcing black land-owning came into effect. The bill is the first major post-apartheid legislation implementing President Nelson Mandela's election promise to redress the wrongs of apartheid.



**SWEPT AWAY:** A woman stands outside the ruins of her house in Alexandria, Egypt, after torrential rains caused heavy flooding throughout the north-eastern regions of Fayed, Matruh, Ismailia and Lough. At least 80 people died and 7,000 were left homeless in floods and landslides that environmentalists blamed, in part, on soil erosion caused by the clearing of hillsides for farming, tourism and housing.

## A case of bad medicine?

Anti-abortion activists in Britain launched a campaign to block a vaccination program for seven million children in areas at rising risk of measles, partly because of German measles, because the vaccine was developed from the cells of three fetuses aborted in 1966.

The headmaster of a private Roman Catholic boys' school in North Yorkshire issued officials from entering school property to administer the vaccine to his 420 pupils, arguing that "an absolute respect for human life requires the refusal to benefit from the products of an evil action." British department officials stated that a wider protest, including the threat of an international boycott by British Muslims, by urging pharmaceutical companies to develop alternative forms of the vaccine. In Canada, the same vaccine has been mandatory for children over the age of 1 since 1982.

If contracted by mothers during pregnancy, rubella can cause heart deformities, blindness or deafness in babies. Last year, 20 percent of women got the disease in Britain, and the World Health Organization has warned of a possible epidemic there next spring.

## Suicide mission

PLG leader Yasser Arafat ordered the arrest of more than 300 Islamic extremists in the wake of a suicide bombing that killed three Israeli soldiers in the Gaza Strip. Six Palestinian and six Israeli soldiers were also injured after a 21-year-old member of the militant Islamic Jihad strapped 20 kilograms of explosives to his body and rode his bicycle into an army outpost. The kidnapping was the worst violence in the area since May, when Palestinians awarded policing responsibility from Israel for most of the Gaza Strip.

# A MESSY LESSON

An oil spill turns up the heat on environmental issues



**Fighting fires on the oil spill in Russia's Arctic, sharing problems**

When Gulf Canada Resources Ltd. decided to make a miserly (and not \$55-million) investment in the remote Koro offshoots near the Arctic Circle in Russia in 1991, the Calgary-based company clearly did not anticipate that it would some day become mired in a major environmental disaster. Rather, Gulf Canada executives saw it as an opportunity to investigate a rich, new source of oil, while helping to transform the old Communist system into a market economy. Now, however, because of negligence in a badly conceived crude oil pipeline, Gulf Canada is involved with an oil spill—first reported by the U.S. department of energy on Oct. 30—that, according to some estimates,

may be more than eight times greater than the 200,000-barrel Exxon Valdez spill off the coast of Alaska in 1989.

Russian officials say that 20,500 barrels of oil have spilled, but the U.S. energy department says that the spill could be as much as 2.5 million barrels (page 36). Gulf Canada spokesman John Spaulis in Calgary says that the company "has no idea" how much oil has spread across the ecologically fragile Arctic tundra. Indeed, Gulf Canada maintains that, since it owns only a 25-percent stake in the Samotekol production company and has no interest in the KoroNik pipeline, it actually has no responsibility for the spill. "The problem with this story is that it is not a Gulf story," insisted Spaulis last week. "We had no

influence over the operation of that pipeline."

While Gulf executives may be intent upon distancing themselves from the Russian investment, at a time when global markets are more and more controlled by multinational investors, that is becoming increasingly difficult to do. In the drastic case of a chemical leak at a Union Carbide pesticide plant in Bhopal, India, killed 1,000 people, public awareness about environmental issues has soared. That same concern has, in turn, exerted pressure on governments in developed countries to introduce tougher laws for companies operating within their jurisdictions.

But even though a host of stringent environmental standards and new technologies

have been introduced in Canada and other countries, they are still wide discrepancies in the environmental community. Since the fall of communism in Russia and the Eastern Bloc, for example, many severe industrial environmental problems have gradually surfaced. Even though Western investors and partners are supposed to contribute their environmental savvy—as well as their capital—to business joint ventures in emerging markets, it does not always work that way. Environmentalists insist that Gulf Canada's response to the Russian spill is a corporate cop-out. "Everyone involved with the project knew about the condition of that pipeline," Steve Shalton, coexecutive director for Greencoast Canada in Toronto, said.

"Gulf just decided to take a risk. They took a risk with the environment and they lost."

Even in developed nations, major changes in environmental attitudes—and practices—have not come easily, especially in the resource sectors where such costly investment in new technology and training directly increases the cost of production. For example, since 1988, despite the cash crunch caused by the recession, Canada's pulp-and-paper industry has had to spend almost \$4 billion to retrofit its mills to meet much tougher pollution laws. But in the same time, as these expenses are mounting, all North American companies are confronting unprecedented competition in mining, lumber and energy sectors from such developing countries as Russia, Mexico and China, where there are fewer environmental regulations—and less organized environmental lobby power.

Jackie Marshall, a representative for the International Union of Foresters of the United Statesworkers of America in Toronto, says that the union is about to launch a study to determine whether Canadian mining companies lower their environmental standards when they operate in less-developed countries. Marshall said that isolated anecdotal reports suggest "that as soon as they go to a less-regulated environment, they slip back a century and go right back to their old practices."

To date, many industries have been permitted to alter their practices only because of aggressive campaigning by environmental groups. In the forest-products sector, protesters have successfully managed to rally public support for their battle against clear-cutting, in part because of the highly visible and striking consequences of such logging practices. In addition, groups such as Greenpeace have begun to organize protests among and across who are willing to boycott paper products from companies that do not follow "green" forest practices. Shellfishers say that the Toronto Board of Education—which spends an estimated \$400,000 a year on paper products mainly—passed a motion last month to buy only products that would be certified as coming from clear-cut forests. Some European paper buyers are also following a similar policy.

As a result of such campaigns—and

tougher legislation—companies like MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. of Vancouver, Canada's largest forestry company, have modified many of their traditional techniques. In an effort to protect salmon spawning areas from erosion and contamination, MacMillan Bloedel no longer allows cuts too right to the water's edge. And instead of attempting to plant massive forests with only one or two types of commercially valuable trees, it relies on natural regeneration, in which the forest is harvested carefully so that the site is changed as little as possible and natural vegetation in regions as quickly as possible. Sudbush Co., the company's first vice-president of environmental affairs, "I guess our initial reaction to much of this is that we couldn't do it because it was too expensive. We felt that the problem was straight too much to the other side. But now our attitude is that we're going to find out if we can."

More recently, in an attempt to get ahead of public opinion instead of merely reacting to it, the forest industry has launched its own initiative to set environmental standards for so-called sustainable forestry. The industry's stated goal is to ensure that the levels of harvesting are expected to be consistent with a forest's ability to regenerate and maintain its rich variety of life. Nevertheless, this goal will be difficult to achieve because standards will have to be set for each of the different types of forests in the world—and because of the many countries, companies and interest groups that will have to reach a consensus.

Another concern for the forestry business, the Canadian pulp-and-paper industry, which traditionally relies on chlorine to bleach the pulp, has also dramatically stepped up some of its polluting practices. Pierre Lachance, director of media relations for the Montreal-based Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, says that, as a result of the \$4 billion the industry has spent to meet most provincial government tough new anti-polluting legislation, the water discharge of many mills is substantially cleaner than it was before. He says that the total output of the extremely toxic dioxin and furan from pulp mills in Canada has fallen to six grams a year, from 200 grams in 1981. In terms of respect, the industry has also made great strides. By 1994, the domestic industry became the largest waste-paper recycler in the world. It has done this in part by the recycled-paper content regulations imposed on its biggest customers, U.S. newspapers.

The domestic mining industry has also had to undertake significant measures to contend with stringent new laws governing, among other things, so-called new reclamation requirements. When rock that has been crushed to extract ore is left exposed to the elements, it gradually breaks down and produces toxic substances, mostly arsenic. In the past, companies used to simply dump the waste and have almost no responsibility for what happened after they left. However, George Miller, president of

the Mining Association of Canada in Ottawa, says that several provinces, including British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec, have now introduced new laws that require mines—even before they open—to plan how they will deal with the acid drainage that will be produced at the mine site for decades to come. In one precedent-setting case, British Columbia forced a subsidiary of mining giant Placer Dome Inc. to deposit \$30 million with the provincial government to cover the cost of future cleanups. Such aggressive measures have produced the industry to come up with innovative new solutions to address its pollution problems and to reduce its cleanup costs. "We whole-heartedly

emphasize our liabilities. If potential problems show up, the bank may require follow-up with detailed, ongoing dust site investigations or even more detailed studies."

One of the most common things that the banks watch for is underground fuel storage tanks that may deteriorate and release oil that could eventually contaminate groundwater. The ecological hazard on some not only with large companies, but also with small businesses that are built on old corner gas-station sites, and even with homeowners who have under-ground residential storage tanks on their property. Adds Barlett, "I understand that some issues are definitely being turned down, at least in part because of



time," said Miller. "But then we try to get on with the job. We know that no one cares if the mining industry releases."

Although resource companies may be most directly affected by evolving standards, governments at all levels have also begun to extend environmental liability to any parties that may have a financial interest in a polluting company—including lenders. In 1991, eight major Canadian banks got an expensive lesson in environmental protection when they secured more than \$45 million in losses while Kenbec Petroleum Corp. of Montreal went bankrupt. When the Quebec government threatened to make the banks pay the \$30 million fine to clean up the Kenbec refinery site, they elected to walk away from their financial claim on Kenbec's assets.

As a result of that case and others, says John Barlett, an assistant general counsel with the Royal Bank of Canada who works on environmental risk issues, says that the banks now require most borrowers to disclose any possible

**Russian workers at Blagovest, a mining project in public ownership**

environmental concerns."

Meanwhile, in the case of the Russian oil and gas, Gulf Canada faces a problem not unlike that confronted

by the banks. It has invested \$25 million in the oil venture, but it has yet to take a single dollar of profit out of Russia—even though the Russian government could decide to hold foreign oil companies liable for at least a portion of the cleanup costs. John Sparks defends Gulf's participation on both environmental and political grounds. He says that Gulf's involvement did improve environmental conditions at the oil-drilling site. Furthermore, he says that the company's activities in Russia contributed to the country's economic and political development. "If we wait that revolution to work, it behooves Westerners to invest," said Sparks. "The Russians can't do it without Western capital and expertise." But without more attention to the environment, they apparently cannot do it with their either.

## DENYING DISASTER

When a reactor exploded at Ukraine's Chernobyl power station in April, 1986, Soviet officials said nothing at first—and then sought to play down the significance of what turned out to be the world's worst nuclear accident. Eight years later, with a huge oil spill threatening Russia's fragile Arctic northward, not much has changed: post-Soviet bureaucrats still reflexively cover up and deny when facing environmental disasters.

Russia's latest pollution problem began in mid-August, with massive leakage from a deteriorating pipeline in the northeastern region of Komi. But officials of KomiNefte, the recently privatized company operating the pipeline, did not inform Moscow, 1,500 km to the south. As oil leaked from up to 25 new holes in the 10-km-long line, KomiNefte and joint production ventures involving such Western companies as Calgary-based Gulf Canada Resources Ltd., continued to pump oil through the broken pipe.

Despite that rupture, all company representatives and regional officials continued to maintain a wall of silence around the spill. Officials in Moscow claimed that they first heard about the problem early last month. Eventually, Western news reports touched off a furious round of speculation, accusation and denial within the country concerning the handling of the spill. In Moscow, Environment Minister Viktor Danilov-Danilys was one of the rising officials who declined offers of international aid while denouncing foreign news coverage. Danilov-Danilys said that, considering the size of the breach in the pipeline, the estimate of 2.5 million barrels is greatly exaggerated.

And arguments over the threat posed by the oil leaks, Greenpeace and other environmental groups have been particularly critical of KomiNefteOil, a joint venture with KomiNefte, Gulf Canada and British Gas that continued to send about 11,000 barrels of oil—eight per cent of national daily production—through the broken pipeline. Said Greenpeace spokesman Paul Hanson: "If Western firms are extracting oil and making a profit from it, then they have a responsibility for using safe pipelines."

But KomiNefteOil's director, Iyngyng Leskin, disclosed another reason for gambling that an adequate defence against further pollution. In an interview with a local newspaper shortly before the dam collapsed, Leskin said that a pipeline shutdown would have caused his firm to lose its place on the world market. That is a now-familiar explanation for oil releases in Russia, a country that relies on the hard-currency revenue that energy exports bring—and one that, according to industry experts, loses up to 10 per cent of its oil production to pipeline leaks.

# DRIVING!

LEASING: A  
GOOD DEAL?

WINTER  
DRIVING:  
STAYING  
OUT OF THE  
DITCH



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# DRIVING!

**S**

ome of you will be reading DRIVING! for the first time, some of you will have seen the inaugural issue last May. Let me explain.

Last May, we included the prototype DRIVING! in selected copies of MACLEAN'S - about a quarter of the total run.

We felt that cars and driving were of great interest to many of MACLEAN'S readers and that an informative package would appeal to you.

To solicit your views, we included a questionnaire and offered a prize to a respondent, drawn at random. We asked you about your interests, what cars you owned and what you thought of our efforts.

We were very gratified by the response. A whopping 88% of respondents loved the concept and asked us to ensure that they received future issues. About the same percentage owned two, three or more vehicles just under half (43%) planned to purchase a new vehicle within a year and three quarters of those planned to spend more than \$20,000.

Clearly, we struck a nerve.

So we have included this issue in every copy of MACLEAN'S which means that over two million of you will have a chance to sample our efforts. Canada's top automotive journalists have helped put the package together:

Jim Kenzie writes from Milton Ontario and will be known to you from his newspaper columns and from his appearances on Morning 94 on TSN.

Gary Magwood is former national racing champion and operated his own school for race drivers. Magwood is a highly respected advocate of driver education and is Chief Instructor of the Labatt Road Scholarship program.

Tony Whitney, based in Vancouver, is co-host of Driver's Seat which is seen nationally on CBC TV.

And the lucky winner of our contest? It's Paul Ansell of Ottawa. With a friend, he will attend Bridgstone's one day race driver school as guests of the magazine and Bridgstone.

Now we're interested in your views as we have our glass for 1995.

Take a minute, if you will, and drop a note letting us know what you think. Thanks

*Paul Doyle*  
Paul Doyle

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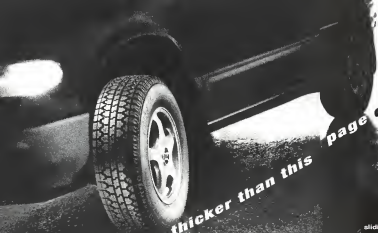
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# IN PRAISE OF CRUISE CONTROL

She's showing her age, the Black Beauty. Of course at twelve years, she's an elderly lady in automotive terms. She's a 1982 Toyota Supra that I've driven for ten years and added 160,000 kilometers to the 30,000 that were on the clock when I bought her.

She's showing the ravages of twelve Toronto winters and hundreds of hours in parking lots but she still has a heart of steel. She was very well equipped in her day and I took delight in all the toys - electrically adjustable mirrors, lumbar supports and seat belts that weren't that common on cars.

Tucked away behind the steering wheel was the cruise control which seems out of place on a high performance coupe. I always thought of cruise control belonging on family sedans driven by retired folks at a leisurely pace and I figured that Toyota had thrown it in to round out the option list and justify the price tag.

I had occasionally needed on long highway drives but I was never comfortable. I just didn't feel in control of the car - much like when my teenage son took the wheel and I just used cruise control to rest my right foot from time to time.

But this summer, my life took me to Edmonton for a couple of months. I'd always wanted to drive across Canada and so, on a bright August morning, the Black Beauty and I headed out of Toronto for parts west.

On the early part of the drive, I used cruise control sparingly in my usual pattern. Once past Sudbury, the road got interesting as it dipped up and down hills and would roll around the hills and lakes of the Northern Ontario landscape.

A guy in a Mustang went by me, travelling somewhat faster than the posted speed but

well within the limits of the road and his car figuring that he would be the one answering the police officer's questions should we encounter one. I tucked in behind him and we binged for an hour or so - driving quick but not fast, if you know what I mean.

When I pulled up for gas, I made an interesting observation. The traffic that I had overtaken an hour before paralleled by - I had joined to merge into the mainline.

Thus enlightened, I switched into my long range driving mode and shared the Black Beauty into the traffic which was proceeding at an orderly speed of 110 klicks or so.

Then cruise control came into its own. In my car, there is a master switch

switch for cruise control, a switch that says "Set cruise" and "Resume" and a "Cancel" switch. The latter disconnects the cruise control but the cruise speed is retained in its memory. A touch of the brake pedal or the clutch has the same effect and activating "resume" brings the car back to the pre-set speed.

Once I knew how I could cancel or override the cruise control, I got more comfortable and felt back in charge.

With some experimentation, I found that the best technique was to drop back several hundred meters (a good idea in any event) and set the cruise. If I found myself closing up on the traffic, I would disengage, drop the speed a bit and re-engage. Increasing the speed called for a similar technique.

With practice, I found that passing

maneuvers didn't require me to disengage. Cruising at 100, I found that I could accelerate past a truck and then just take my foot off the gas. The car would slow to the 110 and easily resume its progress.

Cruise control proved its worth when we'd hit a village where the limit dropped to 70 klicks. I figured that the boys in blue could be lurking behind a billboard and 60 seems to slow when you're best cruising at over a hundred for a couple of hours.

So my technique was disengage cruise, let her slow down to 70 and re-engage. Once clear of the restriction, it was back up to speed. I found it better to accelerate with the gas pedal and let the cruise control when the target speed was reached.

It was very relaxing with an added bonus which became apparent when I stopped for gas. She normally gets 20-25 miles per gallon. (I still think in MPG and have to translate liters/kilometers) but loading slugs at 2800 rpm in fifth gear seemed to agree with the old girl and she delivered about 35 mpg.

So now, I'm a convert. Cruise control saves my leg, my gas and my car. Of course some will still say that cruise isn't driving and maybe they're right.

But for me, it's the way to go.

— PAUL DOYLE



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# LEASING — EVERYONE'S DOING IT

athleen Holmer, a Toronto based computer consultant, wanted a Honda Civic DX hatchback, but thought the dealer was asking too much. So she got an Acura Integra instead.

Wait a minute. Don't Acuras cost more than Hondas? If a Civic was too expensive, how could she manage an Integra?

The answer: Leasing. In a nutshell, leasing is the same as buying a car under a time payment plan, except when the "loan period" is over, you give the car back. As it results, you aren't really borrowing the entire price of the car, just the difference between the price and the so-called "residual value."

What the car is worth when the lease is up. You can end up with a monthly payment up to one third lower than if you bought the car. Alternatively, you could use the same payment to get yourself "more" car.

Now, you pay the dreaded 4.9% only on the financed portion of the car, not on entire list price.

Establishing the residual value of a car as advance most everyone on the leasing game into a fortune teller.

In so called "open end" leases, you, the customer, take the risk of guessing wrong. If the lease has been based on the assumption that the car will be worth \$4000 and the market value is only \$3000, you've got to come up with the difference. Should the car be worth more, you

buy it for six grand and either keep it, or sell it and pocket the cash.

Most leases today are of the "closed end" variety. The residual is established to set the monthly payment. When the lease is up, the car goes back to the dealer and you walk or lease another car. In Ms. Holmer's example, a \$20,000 Integra, worth maybe \$8,000 after three years, required her to finance only about \$12,000 rather than \$20,000.

But couldn't she have leased a Civic? A \$13,000 Civic could be expected to have a residual of, let's say, \$4,000 after three years' leasing only \$7,000 to finance. How could she save money leasing a more expensive car?

Because in the leasing business, all things are not created equal. Some car companies manage loans, rather by artificially inflating residuals (to lower the monthly payment), by subsidizing interest rates (since they all have subsidiary finance companies that have more flexibility in setting rates than banks do) or by cutting their profit margins.

What? John Radford, Vice President General Marketing for Ford of Canada and

Sharon Nicks, Retail Leasing Manager for General Motors of Canada agree that leasing is a "win-win-win" situation for the customer, manufacturer and dealer.

"We've had a lot of success with short-term leases of 24 months," says Radford. "We call it The Plan. The customer has a new car at an attractive monthly rate. It's never out of warranty. After two years, they come back and get another new car. Our customer satisfaction ratings on two-year leased cars is consistently high."

Nicks adds: "The dealer gets to see the customer regularly because lease customers are more likely to bring the car in for service than outright-purchase customers."

And both dealer and manufacturer benefit because they move two cars in a 48 month period rather than one.

Both Ford and GM are moving away from 48-month deals and neither offers open-ended leases at all.

"When an open end lease, you can structure a very low monthly payment," says Radford. "But when the crunch comes and the customer has to come up with a pile of money for a car that's not worth anywhere near that, he gets very upset. We feel that the short-term lease is more customer driven and it keeps them happier. We're getting about 70 per cent renewal on our two-year leases."

Another approach to leasing is the one-time payment plan. Ford introduced their "Plan Plus" with Lincoln. The customer, who typically has more cash to apply to a car purchase, effectively pays about half the new car cost in one lump sum. After two years, they pay again and get another car. About 93 percent of leased Lincolns go on to a Plan Plus deal.

GM's smaller Stratus Plus is available on all GM vehicles but is extremely popular with Cadillac buyers. A recent program in Ontario offered a Cadillac de Ville, based at \$44,954, for a one-time lump sum payment of \$18,000 for two years. Nicks notes that Cadillac buyers tend to be older with more money to put down. They prefer not monthly payments, and driving a brand new Cadillac for less than twenty grand.

And since half the lease balance is returned immediately, reduced interest charges can save \$3,000 or more on a \$45,000 car.

Ford has had some Plan Plus advice on Escorts. "That's largely parents getting cars for the kids to go to university," says Radford. "They want them to be a new car with a full warranty and to have that cost completely covered."

Leasing Ford Escorts for University students? And Honda Cords? Isn't leasing just for luxury cars and travel agents' reps?

Not exclusively, not any more. About 40 percent of Ford's retail business is now leasing and that includes vehicles like the entry level Aeries, the family oriented Wind-

star mini-van and the full size F-Series pickup. GM is about on third, again spread across the entire product line. Jaguar has benefited from Ford's leasing expertise and access to Ford's internal credit company to raise leasing penetration to a whopping 70 percent. In contrast, Mercedes-Benz of Canada is currently doing only about 30 percent of their volume in leasing although that has gone as high as 45 percent when the company has run programs to encourage leasing.

Historically, the Japanese companies haven't made leasing a big part of their marketing strategy. As long as they could sell everything they could import, they didn't have to worry that, as Ms. Holmer's experience with Honda and Acura shows, they are catching up rapidly.

What happens to all those two-year old leased cars when they come back? If the car dealer has subsidized the residuals, don't they end up with a lot of cars which aren't worth as much to their value on the company books?

Says Radford: "Our residuals are getting stronger all the time, especially with newer high-tech products like Ford Contour, Mercury Montego and Windstar. Besides, dealers can't get enough clean, low mileage, two-year old used cars. We've also introduced a leasing plan for used cars called "Program Plus." We turn these cars to customers who were previously restricted to four- or five-year old cars. Now, they have a newer car with a warranty on it at a

very friendly monthly payment."

Sounds like a financial juggling act, but it seems to be working so far. In the not-so-distant past, you could expect to pay more overall for a leased car than a financed one. That's because there was the extra profit for the leasing company to take care of plus the fact that interest on the residual was building over the lease period.

Today, though, with all the subsidizing going on, the total cost of leasing and buying are very close. It's hard to see how Ms. Holmer could have bought the Integra for less than her \$235 a month lease, over three years with an \$4,000 residual.

Which means if you're interested in leasing, be prepared to haggle - just like the good old days. After Ms. Holmer got her great deal on the Integra, she took a male friend into the same store. Typically the male sales rep turned to the sales and said: "Can I help you, Sir?" The friend just pointed to Ms. Holmer and said: "Talk to her." The sales rep, who recognized her, said: "Gee, I did that a few months ago." Ms. Holmer bent him up again.

She also advised another friend who ended up with a loaded Caddy for just over \$300 a month, less than the "cheaper" Nissan Altima that he had considered.

This woman is working her time in the computer business.

— JIM KEMMIE



## SLIP SLIDIN' AWAY

Summer's almost gone and Winter's comin' on!... words that can strike fear into the heart of a Canadian driver. Snow, ice and white knuckles seem to be synonymous.

Then there are all the old wives' tales and heavy advice on Winter driving. Never use the skid board on the gas and the car will straighten itself out. Pump the brakes. All wrong.

But this folklore has been passed on for generations and myths and fears surround the black art of driving on black ice. Refrain.

We crash more often with more serious consequences in July and August. Winter crashes and collisions result in damaged fences and bent guardrails, but usually with fewer serious injuries.

But remember that vehicles do not go out of control. Skids and slides are a result of control shifts all by themselves. We drive them there.

You can drive a car across a frozen lake and, if you don't change speed or direction, the car will never slide or skid. It's the change of direction that does it and the more abrupt the change, the more serious the results.

So, driving on such surfaces requires a very gentle touch with the gas pedal, the brakes and the steering wheel to avoid unplanned directional changes. They, easy does it.

For braking, always keep your right foot on the floor so you can pivot your foot between brake and gas. Use your foot to SQUEEZE the brake pedal. If you lift your foot to apply the brakes normally, that's what you'll do in an emergency or in a panic. You'll hit the brake like a hammer and then what happens?

Picture the car on the frozen lake. You'll stay the front wheels rotating - lock them up - and now you've lost your steering. The locked wheels will go wherever they're going - regardless of where they now point and regardless of what you do with the steering wheel. You can't take any creative action.

So how do you prevent that? Use your eyes. Yes, your eyes. If you stare at a stopped vehicle in your path or a telephone pole or whatever else is in the way, you'll hit it. Your eyes will force your feet down further, too much brake pressure. Eyes lock - brakes lock - no steering - crash!

But look where you WANT to go - around the obstacle, down the road and dump it as high, look far a way out.

When you unlock your vision, you will automatically release the pressure on the brake pedal. The front wheels will start to rotate. You've got your steering back. Your hands will follow your eyes and you will instinctively steer in the direction you are looking - out of trouble. In any season and in all weather, you can guess where you look - every time.

And when you do have to brake, always brake in a straight line. Steering before braking or steering while braking works at slower speeds on dry pavement. But at higher speeds, especially on icy or slick roads, you'll find yourself in a skid or a

slide and you've got problems.

Picture our car on the frozen lake. Going straight, hit the brakes and the car slides straight ahead. But turn first and then hit the brakes and you're spinning mentally.

Skids and slides are caused by steering before braking or by overreacting with the steering. And that's caused by the way you hold the wheel.

Here's how you should do it. Move your hand from the top of the wheel and your other arm from the arm rest. Both hands on the wheel. Both of them. Hold the wheel at 9 o'clock and 3 o'clock - about shoulder height with your elbows bent. Your arm should be nearly straight when you grip the top of the steering wheel. If not, you're sitting too close or too far back and you won't have complete control.

Now, keep your grip tight and use your wrist and forearms to move the wheel. Again, your daily habits will determine your panic response in an emergency.

Now, despite your best efforts, your car starts to rotate or spin out. You're in a rear wheel skid - but, if you're off the brakes, you're still got steering - and hope. Get off the gas, stay off the brakes and if you have the power of road, hit the clutch or slip the automatic transmission into neutral.

Look up and look around. Look where you want to go. This is where the old "Steer into the skid" does make sense. If your car goes where you look, you must look

where you want to go. Look in the direction that the tail is swinging and you will steer in that direction, unconsciously.

And be prepared for the "second skid". As the car straightens out, it will probably exhibit the other way. This is caused by the

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car's weight shifting for one side to the other, releasing the energy in the compressed springs. It's often the second shock that gets you if you caught off guard. Again, look and steer, look and steer.

A front wheel skid happens when you enter a corner or ramp too fast. The car understeers. It ploughs straight ahead although you've got the wheel cranked over. Same recovery procedure. Get off the gas, off the brakes and hit the clutch or neutral if you can. Use your eyes, look around the corner, where you want to go. You'll probably squeal around, unless you're hot, a 400-hp corner at 100. Nothing will save you from stupidity and maybe you belong in the ditch.

So, when you feel the car starting to slide, off the brake and gas and look where you want to go.

And this works in every vehicle. It doesn't matter whether you have front, rear, all- or 4-wheel drive - steering control is the key. And it doesn't matter whether you have anti-lock brakes (ABS). ABS will prevent your wheels from locking, a sensor on each wheel detects lock-up when that wheel stops turning and momentarily releases pressure to that wheel to allow it to rotate. But neither does ABS save you from stupidity, from oversteering or from driving too fast for the road conditions. It helps, but it doesn't give you immunity.

So, look up, look high and look where you want to go.

It's all in the eyes.

— GARY RASHOOD

## LIFE IN THE MERGE LANE

**M**any people are spooked by freeways. Multiple lanes of traffic whizzing by at high speeds can be daunting, but, statistically, freeways are the safest driving environment. After all, when the traffic moves at the same speed in the same direction, the risk of collision is minimal.

The first trick is knowing how to get on the freeway, smoothly and safely. To merge on to the freeway, you need to accelerate to the same speed as the traffic. Remember, the space between the cars is moving at the same speed as the cars themselves.

This is where the on-ramp and acceleration lane come in. You want to accelerate smoothly to traffic speed, pick your gap and merge into the traffic.

Your entry to the freeway starts on the top of the on-ramp. You want to take the ramp as smoothly as possible and "straighten" the curve. You want to enter the curve at the outside of the bend, try to be at the inside by mid-point and move back to the outside at the completion. If you do that, you effectively reduce the radius of the curve and take the bend faster, smoother and more safely.

As you straighten out, accelerate smartly and get up to freeway speed on the acceleration lane.

And don't be afraid to go too fast. With today's brakes, you can always slow down quicker than you can speed up. Excess speed can be shed.

Now, you're speeding up on the acceleration lane. You've got your turn signal on, you're watching your mirrors, you're spotting your slot and you smoothly merge with the traffic.

Your next lane change happens the same way. You drop back to create your own acceleration lane, adjust and signal again, speed up, into your slot in the passing lane and away you go.

It's that easy and, if you did it smoothly, you were in an ideal way and the vehicle position presented in an orderly fashion.

Getting off, you do the whole thing in reverse order.

You watch for your exit and prepare your exit in advance, moving out of the passing lane into a gap in the inside lane, adjusting your speed and then into the deceleration lane as the exit comes up.

Mirrors, and signals to let the other guy know what you're doing.

The deceleration lane is just that - it's where you slow down to ramp speed. You do all your braking in a straight line before you take the curve.

And you'll probably have to brake more than you think. When you've been travelling on the freeway, it's easy to misjudge your speed. 50 or 60 k/h can seem like a snail's pace. Keep your eye on the speedometer as you slow down and onto the ramp speed if needed.

Again, you flatten the curve, drive smoothly through it and be prepared to stop at the end of the ramp or the ramp or you're into the street traffic.

Smooth as silk, that's the way. — S.M.



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# THE NAME BEHIND THE BADGE

...e see them every day - Buicks, Dodges and the rest.  
Brand names now to the people who buy and sell them  
but there's often a history behind the badge.

Both the Dodge brothers and David Daimler Buick had unhappy ends to their lives.

Buick was born in Scotland and by the 1890s he had a successful plumbing business in Detroit, had perfected a process for applying enamel to iron buildings and had made a fortune. He turned his attention to automobiles, which fascinated him, and founded the Buick Manufacturing Company in 1902.

Buick himself built only 43 cars in all, so in 1905 and '07 the following year. The founder of General Motors, a man with the wonderful name of William Crysler Durant, bought a controlling interest in 1904.

Buick stayed on with the company for a while but he was never happy and left in 1906 with \$200,000 - a fortune then. He got involved in several bad business ventures - oil and land schemes - and tried launching a car, the Daimler, but lost all he had and died in 1929 at the age of 74. At the time, Buick was working at the reception desk at a Detroit Trade school, too poor to retire and unknown to the thousands who drove cars with his name on them.

John and Horace Dodge, born four years apart, were often taken for twins. The brothers were inseparable and operated a successful machine shop in Detroit. They did a thriving business supplying engines and transmissions to Olds and Henry Ford and launched their own car in 1914. By 1920, they were in second place in the sales race with 141,000 cars sold that year.

But 1920 was a tragic year for the brothers. Horace contracted pneumonia

and came close to death, but rallied with John's support. Then John caught the disease and died on January 14. They say that Horace never recovered from the loss and he died that December. They left \$10 million each to their widows who both survived them for over 35 years.

Louis Chevrolet was another who gave his name to a car. He was one of three Swiss-born brothers who moved to France, then Canada before settling in the US. Mechanically inclined, he raced cars for Buick in 1909 and 1910 and was the *Amélie* or *Marcell* of his day.

Meanwhile, our friend Durant had been forced out of GM. After the marketing man, he teamed up with Chevrolet in 1910, using the latter's name to sell the cars he built. The two men never got along and barely left in 1914. He made a living, but never a fortune, in various automotive ventures and died in obscurity in 1941.

A man who gave his name to not one, but two cars was John Z. Olds in 1897, backed by the wealthy Samuel Smith, he established the Olds Motor Works, a name the company formally retained until 1935. It became the leading manufacturer and was the top seller in 1904 with the Curved Dash Olds, and again in 1906. A disagreement had led to Olds' departure in 1904.

He found new backers, set up the new Olds Motor Company and was soon out-

selling his old company. But went on to build trucks well into the thirties although Olds' sons retired in the twenties and became a pioneer in power lawn mowers of all things. He died in 1950 at 86.

A car never seen today and known only to owners of *Jeep* or *Mini* was also named for its inventor.

A. Make of a car owned by Jack Benny Q. What is it? Marcell, Alci?

Jonathan D. Marcell worked with Olds and other pioneers before teaming up with Benjamin Bessie. In 1904 to set up, yes, Marcell Bessie Automobiles, they were in third place by 1909 with 4,400 sales and remained a strong seller through the teens. Bessie, in an attempt to take on General Motors, overcapitalized and lost control of the company in 1912.

Marcell left but his name lived on. Walter Chrysler later gained control in 1923 and the Marcell Chalmers was renamed the Chrysler 58 in 1925.

Chrysler, a good marketing man, needed a challenger in the low end of the market to compete with Ford and Chevrolet so he updated the Marcell 58 in 1928, the same year he acquired Dodge Brothers. Farmers were seen as an important market for his new car so Walter Chrysler personally chose a head name already well known to them.

The best selling name of the day was called *Promax*.

—PHIL MAGEE



BUICK MOTOR DIVISION

## Not everyone who buys a Saab is thinking straight.

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# LICENSE AND OWNERSHIP PLEASE

Most of us have known the feeling at one time or another.

In flashing lights in the rearview mirror, the brief hope that it might be someone else the police cruiser is after, then the horrible moment of realization when it hits home that it's YOU who's been nabbed.

You pull over, carefully using your horn signal, then lower your flashers - all in the vain hope that this display of caution will somehow avert the expected ticket.

But, of course, it's not to be. Then before enduring the exoneratingly polite "Could-I-use-your-license-and-registrations-do-you-realize-how-late-you-are-going?" routine, the ticket is as good as written.

Justice will be swift and certain and cynical - actually a lack of a lot of us - might say that you have more chance of getting off a several talking than a traffic ticket.

But do you? Actually, there are some factors worth considering, though the best advice of all is to stay close on the speed limit and watch that rear-view mirror, kid.

You know darned well that your speed was 20kph over the limit, you might want to accept that the ticket was well deserved.

Consenters here apply mostly to "techni-

cal" traffic offenses and not the more serious breaches with the law, such as offenses under the criminal code which might involve the possibility of a jail term. For these problems, your first resort should be a good lawyer. In fact, professional legal help is of great value in any battle with the courts. A miss with counsel as he has never has a fool for a client.

Incidentally, legal aid may be available under certain circumstances relating to the chance of unemployment or loss of livelihood.

This feature mainly covers regulations in my home province of BC though. In general, traffic laws don't differ too much across the continent to be on the safe side, check traffic regulations in your particular province.

and address and information regarding the ownership of the vehicle. A driver must also "produce or exhibit" the vehicle's license plate and insurance details.

If a police officer believes a vehicle has been in an accident or involved in serious violation, the driver or owner must give any information regarding the identity of the driver at the relevant time. In these cases, the person DOES have the right to remain silent until a lawyer is consulted.

If the officer who stopped you has any reason to believe that your ability to drive has been impaired by alcohol or drugs, you may have to surrender your license - regardless of why you were stopped in the first place.

Remember too that a police officer can arrest any person without warrant if they have left the scene of an accident, are driving without valid insurance or are operating a vehicle having been prohibited from doing so by a court.

Once you've been issued a ticket and have decided to contest it, there are basic rules to follow. The first step should be to read it thoroughly front and back. The back usually details the process that must be followed to obtain a court hearing. It's also important to note the exact time of the alleged offense, the weather and traffic conditions and other pertinent facts. Your court appearance may be months ahead and these details may be tough to remember.

One way to dispute a ticket is to claim

that it was incorrectly filled out by the police officer. Go to the library. Study the wording of the section associated with the Motor Vehicle Act or Regulations. This is where you will find a brief description of the offense and details of the section alleged to have been violated. If the wording relates to another, your ticket may be deemed invalid and thrown out by the court. The court may also consider a claim if it is judged to be illegible. Even the most zealous officer can make a mistake on a busy night.

However, the court may determine that an error does not automatically invalidate a ticket. Generally, trivial corrections will be allowed.

To set a court date, you must file a dispute notice within a specified time, often thirty days of the alleged offense or less. When the court receives this information, a date will be set for a hearing and you'll be advised.

Whether you are on trial for murder or a traffic offense, the same legal principles apply. You are innocent until proven guilty and the Crown has to prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

Witnesses can be called by both sides. Usually the police officer is the sole crown witness. If the officer fails to attend or cannot remember the details of your case, an acquittal may result. It's worth knowing that

in some police jurisdictions, officers are not paid overtime for attending court and may not show up for every minor offense. You should be ready with your defense, though, should the officer appear.

Most speeding tickets are difficult to dispute unless there has been some error on the part of the officer who issued the ticket. It is not normally a defense to claim that you were relying on an inaccurate speedometer. Most read on the fast side but accuracy is difficult to determine and even your tire pressures may affect readings significantly.

Easier to fight are offenses that relate to stop light infractions, lane changes or other violations involving judgmental factors. Even careful motorist sometimes find it unavoidable to pass through an intersection in yellow, particularly when the road is slick. There are cases when stopping suddenly might create a more dangerous hazard than proceeding on. Some courts might consider leniency in such instances.

Motorists planning to spend court time fighting tickets should be very sure of their facts - the courts have heard all the stories from critically ill motorists-in-law to the urgent need for a wheelchair.

One speeder claimed that he was driving fast in get rid of a bee that landed in his inside his car.

Your try

Golly

— TONY WHITNEY

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## What the press said:

1.

"Academical in parking."

Car and Driver—June 1994

## Likely translation:

Car and Driver: Just a car looking very average

2.

"Specialized fit and finish, quick-shut gearbox... industry power delivery."

Car and Driver—June 1994

Car and Driver: Actually get rid of drive and car

3.

"Jazzlike, urban basketball."

Pentac Truck—June 1994

Pentac Truck: Quite unexcited

4.

"The Maxima remains a driver's car."

Pentac Truck—June 1994

Car and Driver: Not keeping the love

5.

"One of the most satisfying sedans a discerning driver can buy."

Car and Driver—June 1994

Car and Driver: Not keeping the love

A 190-horsepower V6 engine. Expanded shoulder, hip and legroom. Power windows, locks, door suspension. A 9-to-50 mph in 6.6 seconds. All standard. Maxima (as the automotive press can) seem to say enough about the all-new 1995 Maxima from Nissan, starting at \$25,999\*.

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\*As shown. MSRP. Excludes taxes, title, license, dealer fees, and optional equipment. Dealer sets actual price. ©1994 Nissan North America, Inc.

# Business NOTES

## Faceoff over the Gardens

### BANKING ON LAYOFFS

Montreal Trust will eliminate 500 jobs, most of them at the institution's Montreal head office, by the end of next August. Robert Chénier, president of the trust company, said the redundant positions are a result of last year's takeover by the Bank of Nova Scotia. Already, 130 of the company's 2,700 employees across the country have been reassigned to new jobs at Scotiabank.

### A PROFITABLE VENTURE

The Victoria Commonwealth Games, held in August, reported a \$4.8-million surplus, following deficits in the previous two events in Auckland (1986) and Edinburgh (1990). Former West Coast department store executive George Heller, 45, who took over running the Games in 1991 and predictions that they would incur a \$40-million deficit, attributed the surplus to running the 10-day event as a commercial enterprise. The Games' \$162-million budget included \$108 million in government contributions.

### MUTUAL INTEREST

Canadian Investors pulled a net \$5.9 billion out of mutual funds managed by major banks and trust companies in the six months that ended on Sept. 30. More than half the proceeds, \$3.1 billion, was transferred into funds sold by banks. The Bank of Montreal was hardest hit, with cumulative redemptions of \$1.28 billion.

### START THE PRESSIES

Pacific Press resolved a labor dispute that stopped its presses at Vancouver's two major daily papers for more than a week. Negotiations for The Vancouver Sun and The Province and seven unions reached a five-year contract settlement that includes a 6.5-per-cent wage increase over the life of the contract and a \$500 signing bonus. About 1,200 unrepresented workers were locked out after printing press operations walked off the job on Nov. 9. The agreement paves the way for the purchase of new printing presses. Pacific Press is a subsidiary of Toronto-based Southern Inc.

### A MOVABLE FEAST

Toronto-based Onex Corp. is poised to become North America's largest restaurant food distributor. A Florida subsidiary of the investment company has agreed to pay \$270 million for a major division of a U.S. competitor in supplying refrigerated and frozen foods, adding such major restaurant chains as Arby's, Red Lobster and Long John Silver to Onex's client list, which now includes Burger King, Wendy's, KFC and Subway.

There was another deal in the air—this for ownership of one of the storied Canadian hockey Ninety shareholders of Toronto's Maple Leaf Gardens Ltd. took some snapshots at the company's majority owner, Steve Stavro.

Stavro's plan to use his 81-per-cent control block to take the company private. That move would legally force them to sell their stock to him.

Currently, however, that plan is on hold while an Ontario court sorts out whether Stavro paid fair market value when he bought his majority interest in the Gardens arena this year from the estate of its former owner, Harold Ballard.



Stavro: control

and The Gardens board tried to put a lid on the controversy early in the morning, telling shareholders that no questions would be allowed about the takeover because of the pending court action. Stavro is also the owner of a chain of Ontario food stores, Kosh 900 Farms.

The annual meeting had originally been scheduled for August but was postponed when Ontario's public trustee challenged Stavro's control. The trustee is representing the charities named in Ballard's will. SGL at the meeting named new directors were appointed to the board to represent the groups that backed Ballard's takeover—two from the Ontario Teachers' Pension Plan Board and one from the Toronto-Dominion Bank.

## Sorry, wrong number

Telcel Corp., the parent company to Alberta's provincial telephone company, made a bid to acquire Canada's largest privately owned telephone company, Edmonton Telephones Corp. Although the bid will not become public until this week, Telcel reportedly offered about \$500 million for the utility. A committee of senior officials from both the city of Edmonton and Telcel will review the bid before it is put to a city council vote on Nov. 18. If the Telcel offer is rejected, Telcel will be sold through a public offering of shares priced at around \$1.10 each.

Employees of Telcel, the only telephone service in Alberta that is not provincially owned, are attempting to block the sale to Telcel. They are concerned that as many as 700 jobs could be lost in the transaction.

Meanwhile in Ontario and Quebec, some 45,000 employees of Bell Canada are willing to learn whether a "major reorganization" will also include job cuts. Talk of major layoffs began when Bell shuffled its top ranks and split its local and long-distance operations earlier in November.

The company has been agitated in the \$5-billion long-distance market since open competition was allowed by the Canadian Radio-

television and Telecommunications Commission, in 1992. Events such as United Communications Inc. and Sprint Canada Inc. have since lured away as many as two million of Bell's long-distance accounts. Bell, which has nine million customers in Ontario and Quebec, saw its long-distance revenues fall 5.4 per cent to \$1.66 billion in the first six months of this year. Although it made \$571 million in profits last year—more than any other Canadian company—that figure was \$126 million less than the previous fiscal year.

Bell's president, John McLaughlin, noted in a recent speech that cost cutting would be only one part of a new three-year plan to create a "very lean and efficient" company. "All areas of our company are open for scrutiny," he said. McLaughlin also stressed that Bell intends to focus more resources on the cellular market and new wireless technology. Before he was named president of Bell in January, he served as head of Bell Mobile Communications Inc., Bell's cellular cousin. He also served briefly as president of Canada Inc., Bell Mobility's chief rival. To compete in that market, however, McLaughlin said that Bell has to use its "fully acquired entrepreneurial spirit" and "government policy-makers have to continue to move to the side."





## Kim's miracle: two Tories were elected

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

There has turned out to be a great lesson for Canadian media men, looking at recent politics, less recent history, as well as such distant topics as the last days of Jay Sealcombe. These are some of my choices for good reading:

**Followed Chances How the Tories Self-Destructed**, by David McLaughlin (Dundurn Press, \$29.95). When the first mentioned on the Canadian political scene, Kim Campbell seemed to be the duped Tory party's dream candidate. At a time when the national consensus relied solidly upon men in suits, she was not only not a guy, but as her famous photographic portrait proved, she held her suits in front of her. The sense of being and looking of maps that propelled her into the prime minister's mansion with the 1993 election campaign. This amazing chronicle traces an astonishing detail on only how that happened. On every stop during that election from hell, the candidate demonstrated an unerring instinct for her own juggle. "She didn't know what she didn't know" was how one of her handlers described the process. Campbell emerged from the book as a brave and successful woman totally out of her depth. Most of the party operatives that surrounded and advised her are portrayed as being not just naïve but also dumb and stubborn to boot. They would never make it past the first cut in the casting of any Kingston Kops two-copier. McLaughlin, who was there for every painful mile as a senior member of Kim's cabinet, records the agonies ahead the campaign but with some humor that is rare. But in the end, the book's only surprise is how the Tories actually managed to win two seats.

**With A Life at Revolution**, by Maggie Simpson (GreeneGardens, \$22). Louis Riel's evocative saga, particularly his 1885 trial and execution, has been a tale behind a justifiable plea of insanity that might have saved his life, a Canada's most enduring leg-

*On every stop during that 1993 campaign from hell, the prime minister demonstrated an unerring instinct for her own juggle*

end. A self-delivered rebel in a nation of sleeping conformists, Riel remains the perfect mirror of the ideological Canadian tragedy: a well-meaning yet deluded mystic who died precariously by pretending to be sane. The quick reading of Riel's life and times is important because we erect monuments to lunatic men instead of rebels. In 507 pages, the author skillfully traces Riel's early conversions and ambitions. Unlike most of the authors who have glorified him, she allows the man to speak for himself, placing him firmly in the Prairie landscape that was his natural habitat. Her writing style captures the drama of the occasion that pushed and heaved forward. But it is her power of understatement that brings them alive. This is a very good book.

**David Kirby**, by David From (Basic Books, \$22.95). At 54, and with relatively little experience in the journalistic trenches, From has established himself as the country's most thoughtful commentator. Inaugurating discourse about his latest brand of political conservatism, From is a disciple of John Jay, the first chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, who held that "the people who own the country ought to govern it." The obstacle to such a

right-wing doctrine is that governments need to get elected, and the central theme of From's daunting task is whether the democratic process can survive without overly obvious conservative ideology. From is angry because he suspects it can't, or at least that the process hasn't yet been properly tested. He is at his best discussing the legislative records of Ronald Reagan and George Bush, condemning them for not being true leaders, for yielding to the sweet temptations of electoral arithmetic. What's an audience about this manifesto is that From takes his subject more seriously than he takes himself. His attacks against Big Government are laced with touches of irony and dashes of wit. The rightness of his point in North America is lucky to have such a lively and articulate champion. Long may he roam.

**A Canadian Myth: Quebec, Between Canada and the Illusion of Utopia**, by William Johnson (Robert Davies Publishing, \$22.95). A columnist for the *Montreal Gazette*, Johnson has set himself a daunting assignment. He believes that the most causes of Quebec separatism have been less political than mythological—and that what Quebec really needs is not independence from Canada but liberation from the ghosts of its own past. Johnson attempts to exorcise this mythology, and, surprisingly, he succeeds. This inciting 400-page book is not an easy read, but it reaches far beyond the machinations of federal and Quebec politics that have set the national agenda since 1980. "Quebec failed down times to impose its ideas on Canada," he writes. "The PQ failed once and will again. The true liberation that Quebecers still await is the liberation from reactionary Anglo-philosophy and the reactionary ethnic state."

**Tradition and Our Times: The Heretic Debates (Volume 2)**, by Christina McCall and Stephen Clarkson (McClelland & Stewart, \$29.95). This is as good as Canadian political writing gets. Focused on Pierre Trudeau's post-Laurier period which he entered from scratch in 1968, the second part of the series places the final period of Trudeau's stewardship in its proper context. It was his most productive legislative spurt. This volume also provides the gems of the autobiography Trudeau failed to supply in his own memoir last year, capturing the wisdom—under the merely the glow—of the man, and the society at which he succeeded up. Reassuringly enough, he was. Trudeau's story seems to ring as a solidified shell life. The McCall-Clarkson series will remain an essential anchor in the growing literature of his reign.

**The Last Days of the Last Father**, by Ron Paul (Pamphlet Publications, \$10). When Jay Sealcombe died at 80 on Dec. 18, 1990, Pamphlet was at his bedside taking notes. This self-published book is the result of the long vigil that preceded that moment, and it reveals more about the author than about the former Newfoundland premier. It's evocative, self-centered and pure down to a bit dull, but it catches the chance, independence and self-delusion in the Newfoundland identity. No Canadians should be without it.

# There's no limit to good taste



Those who appreciate quality enjoy it responsibly

**Crown Royal**



To grin with their  
sister, Cécile, Yvonne,  
mother (and sister) who  
was caught by kings,  
posed at the quintuplets

# A FAMILY TRAGEDY

**C**écile Dionne beams no visible scars. She arrives for lunch at a downtown Montreal hotel, a petite woman in pearls and knitted wool, looking much like any other 65-year-old suburban grandmother. Once the conversation begins, however, it doesn't take long for the pain to surface. "We've suffered a lot," she says, reluctantly summoning memories of a period when she and her four identical sisters were better known to the world as the Dionne Quintuplets. They were, for a time, the most celebrated children on the face of the planet, courted by kings, pursued by movie stars, gambled at by billions. But the five paid a terrible price for their childhood fame. And, as Cécile is the first to testify, the old wounds fester still.

"It's been very difficult," she quietly remarks, "reliving all of that." She is carefully stirring a cup of cucumber-flavored tea at the

BY BARRY CAHILL

## Cécile Dionne recalls the quint's rift with their family

remain. "We are certainly not richers," she declares, letting a little of the bitterness. "But it is true that over the years we have come to learn the value of privacy."

The comment begs an obvious question, because the privacy that Cécile claims she and her sisters cherish is certainly about to

end of what has turned into a long lunch. For the previous two hours, the not-so-only publicity-shy woman has endured an interview, the best kind any of the five: something quite as granted to a Canadian publication in a decade. For most of the past 30 years, Cécile and her two surviving sisters—Annette and Yvonne—have shunned the spotlight, choosing to live a largely anonymous life in St. Bruno, a bedroom community south-east of Montreal. Since last November, when Yvonne underwent reconstructive hip surgery, they have shared a modest home in the quiet town. And, according to Cécile, it is where they all would prefer to be.

It is where they all would prefer to be. It is where they all would prefer to be. It is where they all would prefer to be.



be shaved, perhaps irreversibly. And the three women themselves bear much of the responsibility. They agreed to collaborate in the production and promotion of *Albino Dollar Babies*, the television miniseries dramatizing their early lives that is scheduled to air on Nov. 20 and 21 on the CBC in Canada and CBS in the United States (page 40). They will also publish a new autobiography early next spring, ghostwritten by Québec novelist Jean-Yves Soucy and titled, candidly, *The Dionne Quinets: Family Secrets*. At the same time, they are exploring the possibility of launching a legal action against both the Ontario and federal governments, seeking redress for the risk exploitation they suffered as children. No matter how painful, none are actions that seem calculated to court public curiosity.

Cécile, toying with the remains of a green salad at the Montreal hotel, is willing to concede the point. But she has a ready explanation. "We need the money," she bluffs slowly. "I want it for my old age. I want it for Yvonne's old age, for Annette's old age. I wish there was some other way but there isn't. We are old in need. If we were not, we'd remain silent. I certainly would." She pauses, nods emphatically. "Oh yes, you can be sure of that."

Money has always been a problem for the Dionnes. It has hung like a curse over the family almost from the moment that 25-year-old Elmer Dionne, the wife of a proud and strident Franco-Ontarian farmer named Oliva, and already the mother of five children, gave birth to the quintuplets on a humid morning in May, 1934. Identical sisters developed from a single egg,

they were born two months premature in a storm farmhouse in the backlot of Corbett, 10 km outside North Bay. No one expected the five tiny infants, who weighed between one pound, eight ounces and 2½ lb, to survive, least of all the country doctor who helped deliver them. Alan Roy Delisle, who lived in nearby Callander. But when Annette, Elaine, Yvonne, Cécile and Marie pulled through—the first of the children ever to survive—they quickly became a sensation, a symbol of hope amidst the gloom of the Great Depression.

Within days of their birth, their father, acting on the advice of Ontario and local parish priest Father Daniel Beaudet, had the girls in promoter from Opeke to exhibit his daughters. Under the terms of the deal, Oliva would get to keep 25 per cent of admission fees. Shuttled by the resolute public outcry, the Ontario government stepped in. The girls were taken away from their parents and made wards of the state. They were placed under the care of a board of guardians, including Delisle but excluding both Oliva and Elmer Dionne. "Their parents were viewed as making more than a nuisance, a pair of barely competent, French-Canadian rednecks," says Ontario-based writer John Miley, co-author along with Stuart Freeman of *Time of Their Lives: The Dionne Quintuplets*, the 1986 book upon which the upcoming television drama is based.

It was not long, however, before the guardians, too, began to exploit the girls. The Ontario authorities built a nine-room nursery on Oliva's 165-acre farm, just across the road from the family home, later expanding it into a bizarre, carousel-like facility nicknamed Quinifield. It included a horseshoe-shaped observatory, where crowds peered through screened glass windows while the little girls played. The girls' home soon developed into a major tourist attraction, drawing as many as 10,000 visitors a month. They sparked a boom in the local economy, rescuing the city of North Bay and the neighboring town of Callander from possible bankruptcy.

The quintuplets, too, should have earned a fortune, certainly enough to last them the rest of their lives. By the time they were toddlers, those dappled faces framed by the dark, bushy brows, ringlets were everywhere. They were on the covers of *Life*, *Look* and *Time*. They appeared on film and on radio. They endorsed a host of products, everything from Cornsilk Milk to instant typewriters. There were giant catalog books, and giant dolls even sold the Shirley Temple variety for a time. But there was a huge catch: the people who looked after the quintuplets also spent a lot of the money that the girls earned. The guardians took their dose out of the money," says Raymond Dionne, the 33-year-old son of Cécile, who works full time doing public relations for his mother and two aunts. "They paid for the salaries of the staff at Quinifield and all of the costs of the day-to-day operation of the place. It cost them \$200,000 to build that

discusses observatory. They were even charged \$5,000 for the construction of a suite for the public."

Still, by the time the quints were seven years old in 1911, \$1 million had accumulated in a trust account held for the girls. They were supposed to collect when they turned 21 in 1935. *Enola* never did. She died in 1934, at the age of 23, in a Quebec convent, the victim of the epilepsy that began to plague her soon after the quints were finally reunited with their parents and siblings (three more were born after them) when they were 5. Around that time, the quints were back custody of the girls and grandfather to the trust fund led by their marriage. When the four surviving sisters reached their 21st birthday, the trust had dwindled to \$800,000. "What happened to that money?" asks Bertland. "How could \$1 million in 1911 turn into \$800,000 14 years later? Somebody must have."

In their childhood 1935 book *My Five Pals: The Divine Quintuplets Story*, the sisters say that profligate spending on the part of their father was largely responsible for the loss of \$800,000—something that the other Dionne siblings vehemently deny (page 46). About \$50,000 did go towards construction of the three-story, yellow brick mansion that was built to accommodate the reunited family in 1943. As for the remaining \$800,000, the surviving sisters put two-thirds of it into a trust fund that was managed for their childhood in three installments, the first one in 1919. And there appears to be very little left.

Cicile insists that the money went through bad management. "The trustees [for the quints' trust fund after they turned 21] was flawed," she says. "It just wasn't practical. There was no consideration for inflation and these kinds of things. There were 'loose ends' involved where we lost interest." There were, as well, expensive divorce settlements. Of the four sisters who survived into adulthood, only Yvonne never married. Beth Ann and Cicile met at 23, marrying the first boyfriends they had ever known, Geminus Alford and Philippe Langlois. In 1958, Marie became the wife of Paul Hilde, a man 14 years her senior. Among them, they had 30 children: two for Marie, three for Annette and five for Cicile. But all of the sisters ended unhappily.

Marie deteriorated rapidly not long after her separation from her husband in 1965. Always the loudest of the quints as terms of her health, she fell into a deep depression exacerbated by alcoholism. Marie was 36 when she died alone in her Montreal apartment in 1970, apparently from a blood clot in her brain. Her body was not discovered for three days. Cicile refuses to discuss her sister's sad fate. "Marie's death is still too difficult for me to speak about," she murmurs. "Maybe later." She is equally reticent about her own divorce, which occurred 30 years ago.

On the subject of the TV movie that she and her sisters are being paid "big money" to advise and promote, however, she is refreshingly candid, perhaps a little too candid for those who are producing it.

## COVER

Québec star Ray Dugas, who has been cast in the role of Olaf Dionne, "does not fit at all the physical image I have of my father," she says. Cicile Dionne, who plays her mother, is equally insistent. "When I first saw her I said, 'My, you're little,'" Cicile recalls with a chuckle. "My mother was not like that. She was a tall woman, very big."

Even more questionable in Cicile's view, *Whistle Dofor* takes pains to make Olaf with far too sympathetic a bias. "It is not the way I remember him," she says, referring to the script she has read and the rough cut she has seen, both of which portray the woman as consumed by love for the five little girls who were born from her side barely two months after their birth. "Love?" Cicile asks, a little lewdly. "I didn't feel it. I didn't even really know my mother. She was always too busy." She guesses a moment, and her face softens. "But I suppose there were too many for her to love. After all, she already had seven other kids by the time we were back to the big house."

What would she say to her mother if she had the chance to meet her again? "Nothing bad," Cicile replies, shaking her head. "No, nothing bad. When you come right down to it, I don't think she could have done any better than she did because that was the way she was. She had a hard life even before she was married. She left school when we were only 11, you know, to care for her brothers and handle the



**'WE'VE SUFFERED A LOT. IT'S BEEN VERIFFICULT RELIVING ALL THAT.'**



Visiting New York City at the age of 18 (left), across the road from the family home (below), before Enola, Marie, Yvonne, Annette, Cicile (left): They paid a terrible price for being the most celebrated children on the face of the planet

household chores. Then, she was married when she was 16. By the time we arrived on the scene, she already had five children. It could not have been easy for her."

If there is a glimmer of sympathy in Cicile's attitude to her mother, there is little for her father. "He was a difficult man to know," she says. "We never did manage to communicate." She has a thick head and hard when she is asked what she would say to Olaf if she were to meet him again. She finally replies, very quietly, "Let's pass."

Cicile's view of Dufour, played by Ben Bridges in the miniseries as a kind of surrogate father to the quints, is only slightly less kind. "He leaves me very indifferent," she murmurs to the doctor, who died in 1943. "I'd remember it well, he came to see us twice a day when we were in the nursery. I never had anything against him, but I don't like it when I read that we looked on him as a

father. That is simply not true. We didn't need a father. It was a mother that we needed."

Despite the bleak picture that Cicile paints of the principal characters in her life, at the same time she does not remember her early years as being unpleasant. She admits there were harrowing moments, such as those spent in the convent where the quints' names looked them in brown cloths or hid their remains in their beds. "They thought we were playing with our genital parts," she explains scornfully. But at the same time, the early years were, on balance, good ones for the quints. "The best part of our lives was in the beginning," she says, visibly brightening. "When we were young, we were treated like princesses. We didn't know it at the time but we didn't care either. We were happy."

The difficult moments came later, after the family was reunited in the mansion in 1943. "There were two distinct entities in that big house," says author Nitzsche, whose book looks at the quint phenomenon from the viewpoint of the parents. "On the one hand, there were the five little girls who had finally returned home. On the other, there were brothers and sisters who had watched their quints develop from afar, both proud and envious at the same time."

It was not an easy situation, Cicile remembers it well. "We lived separate lives," she says. "And there was always so much tension in our relationships, always as many parents. Our brothers and sisters, even our parents, always clung to the idea that we were the cause of their misery, their unhappiness." According to Cicile, those early years within the larger Dionne family—which endured until the quints moved out at the age of 16—were devastating over the long term. "If I am sick now," she remarks with a sad smile, "it is maybe the result of everything that happened when we all went back to the big house."

To this day, there is a clear division within the Dionnes between the remaining quints and the rest of the family. Cicile and her quint sisters rarely meet or even talk with that branch of the family, which continues to live in and around Corbiel. "There's a telephone call at Christmas, not much more," she says. "The surviving quints have returned home only twice—for their 18th birthday in 1959, and shortly before their mother died in 1960. On both occasions, according to Cicile, the arrangements were "very awkward." She is equally unkind in the same letter, particularly if the quints' own autobiography, which is scheduled for publication this coming spring, lives to the same general line as *My Five Pals*. In that book, the quints had to lead most of the blame for their plight on their father and their siblings, when they were there, but guilty for their unusual birth and the family discord that ensued. Neither Cicile nor author Jean-Yves Simon are really as easy to forgive details of the new work. "You simply telling their story through their own eyes," says Cicile. "I want the reader to see what they say, feel what they feel." According to Cicile, the book will be "very emotional" in a "positive emotional" of our own secret gardens. Clearly, and the road patches of the Dionne Quintuplets' memories there are also many thorns. □

# THE FORGOTTEN DIONNES

The siblings of the famous quint look back in anger—and defend their beleaguered parents

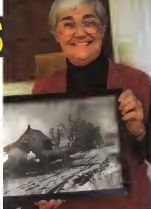
The show still draws the faithful. Every year, 30,000 people tour the Dionne House Museum in North Bay, Ont., 230 km north of Toronto. There, they can stand at the foot of the bed where Elsie Dionne gave birth to five girls on May 28, 1896, the first twinning she ever knew to have survived. Many tourists who travel at the museum's house in the Dionne family's original two-story log-lumbar house probably give little thought to the quint's five brothers and three sisters. Those siblings, now aged between 48 and 66, look back in anger. They recall the anguish of their parents as they stayed every night for the return of the five infant girls who had been taken from them to be raised in a nursery. And they still bitterly denounce the Ontario government and the media for depicting their father, Olliv, as little more than a brute, unable to care for his family. The night—seven at whom still lives in the North Bay area—are suddenly availing next week's broadcast of the CBC mini-series *Misses Dufferin*, which they hope will depict Olliv as a loving and thoughtful

man. Says Thérèse (Therese) Callahan, 63, of North Bay, who was 5 when the quint were born, "We hope the show will help the truth to triumph over the lies that have tarnished our parents' reputation."

The Dionne quint's siblings have much to be angry about. Following the birth of their famous sisters, four of the older children—Rose Marie, Thérèse, Daniel and Pauline, just 11 months (the eldest, nine-year-old Ernest, stayed with his parents)—were sent to live with relatives. A year later, they returned to their home, no longer latched near the log village of Carleton, on the outskirts of North Bay. By then, the quint had been relocated to a small hospital and nursery that had been built next door to their father's farm, where they would remain on display for the next seven years. Finally, in 1943, the family was crushed in a three-story brick mansion that was built next to the nursery.

While Callahan recalls bitter moments of happiness when everyone gathered around the piano in the mansion, she also remembers

Museum in North Bay:  
Callahan (top right);  
Hodge (second opposite);  
the father and mother  
played each night for the  
return of their baby girls



gens. "The Dionnes were devastated by the separation. 'They cried day after day,' recalls Callahan. 'My youth ended because there was no much suffering.'"

Two of the quint's brothers, Ernest, 61, and Claude, 48, now live in their own modern bungalows just down the mansion, known locally as "the big house," which the family vacated in the late 1950s. The mansion, which was owned by the province, has since become Hodge's home, a home for some clients. Last week, after his wife, Jeanette, opened the quint's front door, Ernest refused to speak or turn around as he sat at the kitchen table. Jeanette, meanwhile, noted that her husband, who raises cattle, will have something to say if his father is treated badly in *Misses Dufferin*. Next door, Claude, who works at a psychiatric hospital in North Bay, expressed anger at how his father and family have been depicted in the past. Their side of the story, he said, has never accurately been told. "Every time we talk about it, we end up looking like she."

Many accounts of the quint's story—including their own—have suggested that Olliv squandered the girls' trust fund, which totaled \$1 million by the time they were 5 in 1939. But Callahan questions that once the family was reunited, her father was forced to submit receipts to government lawyers and accountants every year. She adds that, as adults, the quint spent much of the money themselves. "They wanted more money and more," says Callahan. "Whatever my father did with the money, it was for their own good."

French-English tensions also added to the mistaking of Olliv and Elsie Dionne. According to stories that still circulate around North Bay, shortly after Dr. Alex Hodge delivered the quint, he told police that he had just attended the birth of "five baby girls." Olliv, meanwhile, was often cast as a violent drunkard who had to be hauled out by Dufferin and the provincial government. Says Bruce McLeod, 76, of North Bay, who was the first journalist to interview the quint together, when they were 10 years old: "The French question was always swirling around in the background."

While few of Olliv Dionne's friends are still able to testify to his character, Lyle Evans, 94, who lives near Carleton Place and once worked as a police officer at the museum, says that Olliv certainly was the man who sheltered quint put him in an impossible situation. At one point, recalls Evans, so many in 3,000 people a day were moving through the nursery, and if they spotted Dionne on the property they would rush him. Children would try to touch him, as if he were only some kind of animal. "The children would walk across the road," recalls Evans, "or they would proposition him."

The birth of the quint not only disrupted the life of the family, but it also profoundly changed the lives of their neighbors.

Marguerite Audy, 61, the daughter of Double Leprieu, one of the midwives who helped deliver the babies, says that when the quint arrived, she and her fellow village ladies suddenly had new opportunities.

Cloves readily opened the local roads and streets to a new line. The subsequent arrival of daily goods allowed Audy, who had only a Grade 4 education and was working on a farm, to open a grocery shop and publish a booklet on the quint. "We all had a new life because of the quint," recalls Audy. Still, she too is saddened by the distortions in the family. "The girls grew up in captivity," added Audy. "If only the government had not taken us. The whole family would be happy today."

In the end, says Callahan, her family could not have been saved because they had single lives apart, in very different circumstances, far too far apart. For much of childhood, the quint were raised like grown-ups, while the eight other Dionne children were cooking, cleaning, sewing and helping with the farm work. "We were raised to live a normal life," says Callahan. "For them, there were five women and the children. We just didn't have the same background." And that is a key to the Dionne tragedy.

TON FENNER, in Carleton

pinked ribs. The quint, raised by private nurses and teachers, simply could not bridge the gap with their sisters and brothers, who had been taught to work on the farm or in the kitchen when they were not at school. And when the quint became adults and wrote in their 1955 autobiography, *My Five Years* (The Dionne Quints' Story), that their father had squandered their trust fund, the animosity among the siblings only increased. "The book angered everyone in the family," says Callahan, a retired teacher who raised her children with her husband, Tom, a plant superintendent. "It was as if they thought we were not human."

In fact, few people could have understood the forces that upset even the family of Olliv Dionne, who died in 1920, and his wife, Elsie, who died in 1936. As a young married couple, the two, both born near Carleton, took over the farm owned by Olliv Dionne's father, occupying the house where the quint were born—which has since been turned into a museum and opened in North Bay. At the time, Carleton was accessible by a narrow dirt road, and the area's large French-Canadian population grew up in relative isolation. Despite the Depression, Olliv held his own as a cattle breeder and poultry trader. But on May 28, 1926, he and his wife suddenly went from having five children (in each bed died in infancy) to 13, and there was serious financial strain on the family.

In response to the attention for quint were attending around the world, the Ontario government quickly erected the hospital and a nursery. During that period, Olliv and Elsie were cut off from the two infants. In fact, Callahan says that when her father and mother walked about door to the nursery, they were often sent away and told not to bother the children. "My parents were told not to even kiss the babies," says Callahan. "But nurses could, I guess they didn't have





## BABES IN QUINTLAND

**MILLION DOLLAR BABES**  
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Actor Denis Bridges thought the story sounded a little lurid—but the script he was reading called for quintuplets—five identical little girls—who he depicted for tourists in a compound in Northern Ontario during the 1890s. “When I came to the part about nursing in Quintland, I thought, ‘That’s a lot of milk, the audience will never believe it,’” Bridges recalls in a half-hour documentary called *The Making of Million Dollar Babies*. The actor soon learned that the story was based on the real-life Dionne quintuplets, three of whom were still alive. Bridges agreed to play the babies’ doctor, Alan Roy Dube, in *Million Dollar Babies*, a two-part miniseries that will be broadcast simultaneously on CBC and CBS next week. In the documentary, which airs on Nov. 18, the three surviving Dionne sisters visit the movie set and wander around the replicas of the hospital and the basement where they spent their childhood. Meanwhile, the miniseries itself provides a vivid taste of just how strange that upbringing was.

Produced by Montreal’s Gaum Filles and Toronto-based film-maker Bernard Zukerman (*Love and Hate*, *Deeply*), the \$10-million Canadian project was sold to CBS as the basis of a script—a sign of the redoubting appeal of the Dionne saga. While three Hollywood movies have made much about the quint in the 1930s and 1940s, none went beyond the hey-day surface to cover the custody battle over the girls. The story of the world’s most famous babies was billed as a miracle, but in reality it ended up a tragedy.

As *Million Dollar Babies* makes clear, the sisters’ tale is a potent mix of medical mythmaking, government interference, ethnic tensions, exploitation and family rupture.

Director Christian Duguay and scriptwriter Sacha Gervasi have done an admirable job of compressing a complex, eight-year saga into four hours. The show captures the essence of the warty events and

## A drama exposes the tragedy of the Dionne Quints fairy tale

paints reasonably complex portraits of the main players. The actors, meanwhile, are uniformly strong. Bridges gives a terrific performance as Dube, who became the girls’ government-appointed guardian—and a celebrity who profited handsomely from them. He tones all the “simple country doctor” routine while still conveying Dube’s openness to self-promotion.

Popular Quebec actors Ray Dupuis and Colleen Zenner are also effective as the girls’ parents, Oliver and Elzire (Dube, even though their physical attractiveness is distracting, Elzire was already a mother of five when she had the quint, and Dube’s sleek, poshified body is hardly that of a man who has undergone six pregnancies).

*Bridges’ media mythmaking, exploitation and family rupture*

Dubois convincingly shows Oliver’s shift from bohemianism to bitterness—the father comically took on the Ontario government and regained custody of the girls while winning a share of the wealth generated by their commercial endorsements. When Oliver discovers how wealthy the girls are, he is furious on behalf of his other children. “I have kids worth more than a million bucks and I can’t afford to buy new shoes or a coliver oil for my kids,” he shouts.

The film depicts Oliver as a man harassed by his wealthy and not above pandering from their fame. On the other hand, their 25-year-old mother gets a highly sympathetic portrayal. Pushed to the sidelines—a first because she was deemed a potential source of infection for the babies, and later because she and Oliver were deemed odd parents by impersonal government officials—Elzire became despondent. Duguay makes her character’s despair palpable as she

another scene her daughters confined to the Quintland compound and displayed for thousands of tourists twice daily.

Scriptwriter Gervasi savored the character of American radio personality Helms (led to Quintland) have the radio controlled the participants—and public perception of them. Played by Canadian Kate McKinnon, Helms at first elevates Dube to hero status while denouncing the family. Years later, she is instrumental in telling the parents’ side of the story—with an equal measure of hyperbole and distortion. Helms, elegant and kindly voiced, is riveting at her exclamation as she renders the Dionne saga as just another tragedy.

The look of the series is superb. The Dionne home itself and the hospital were painstakingly reconstructed. And the clothes are a wonderfully explicit social code. The girls are dressed in radiant colors, every bill and flounce a rebuke to their drab parents and siblings, every outfit a bright hope for escape from the Depression.

One of the show’s most affecting shots depicts Elzire looking at five empty swings at her knees like the children back home. Yet there is one to rival it in the real-life archival clip shown in *The Making of the Million Dollar Babies*. Oliver and Elzire Dube stand close to Dr. DeWee, who is holding three of the girls. Elzire, tearful to touch the deathless she gave birth to, stands awkwardly, looking at the camera and looking down at the bearded babies. Only her head moves slightly, rubbing the folds of the blanket between her fingers.



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# Mercy on trial

A child's death revives the euthanasia debate

In her short and tormented 13-year life, Tracy Lattner never learned how to walk or talk or even feed herself. Her brain was so severely damaged by congenital cerebral palsy that she had no muscular control and could not sit without help. Because she was so severely disabled, she always wore diapers. That life came to an abrupt end on Oct. 24, 1993, as Tracy sat propped up in the cab of a pickup truck filled with carbon monoxide fumes. Last week at a Battleford, Sask., courtroom, her father Robert, 61, pleaded not guilty to first-degree murder. But as a confession introduced an evidence, Lattner admitted to killing his daughter and



Lattner and wife Lattner: days of despair

of compassion. In the statement read by an RCMP investigator, he added "The much happier her last year."

Lattner, who lives in a grain-growing region 170 km west of Saskatoon with his wife, Lucina, and three other children, was arrested 11 days after Tracy's death when he gave the RCMP a 13-page letter of his time near the small town of Wilkie. This chilling confession at that time, captured on videotape, in-

cluded with his subsequent mental confusion and the emotionally charged testimony of witnesses last week, have attracted the interest of pro-life and disabled-rights groups, and revived the ongoing national debate over euthanasia. Brenda's Mykel of Saskatoon, president of the Alliance for Life, the co-sponsor of an office for about 200 pro-life organizations across the country, said "This whole case clearly demands a review of the need for a greater support for parents caring for family members with severe disabilities."

On the videotape played before Justice Ross Winner and a Court of Queen's Bench jury, Lattner, standing beside his truck, described his RCMP Sgt. Bob Cudde how he had taped a hose from the exhaust pipe into the cab through the back window. In a nearby shed, Cudde entered some rage and asked Lattner if they were used to prop up a body. The Lattner nodded yes. RCMP forensic biochemist Murray Makinson testified that the concentration of carbon monoxide, which had saturated 80 per cent of Tracy's blood supply, was probably one thousand times greater than the amount that could be safely tolerated. He added that the blacked-out windows in evidence.

The courtroom was sobered at the night

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of the books, papers and tapes introduced by the prosecution. But it was Latimer's amazing confession, read aloud by Conlon, that overshadowed the week's proceedings. During a 90-minute conversation with Conlon and Cpl. Ken Lyons, Latimer had said "My promise was to put her out of her pain. She was constantly in pain." He said that after he started the truck, he placed his daughter in the cab. "She just fell asleep. If she started to cry, I would have taken her out of there."

His reaction to his daughter's condition, Latimer recounted, had driven him to emotional

extremes. At one point, he considered placing her in an institution. At another, he contemplated shooting her and burying the body himself. Conlon said that during the interview, Latimer broke down several times and the Monitor remembered saying "Gee if you want to, it's OK." Lyons testified that he also was struck by Latimer's demeanor. In the transcript of the interview, the officer said "This is not something you wanted or planned to do. You loved your daughter very much." Latimer evidently nodded. During Conlon's testimony, the defendant sat in the prisoner's box, head bowed. Once he killed a wife,

Much of the testimony dovetails with a and revolved around Tracy Latimer's medical condition. Dr. Anne Dumas, a Saskatoon orthopedic surgeon, said she had operated on the girl in 1993 and placed steel rods near the spine in hopes of strengthening her back. But in the last year of her life, Dumas said, Tracy's health had deteriorated. During the summer of 1993, she lost a lot of weight and was in great pain from a dislocated right hip. "Her way to express pain was to cry out," Dumas said. On Oct. 12 last year less than two weeks before Tracy died, the doctor examined her again and found her in such pain that she scheduled another operation on her hip for Nov. 4—the day Latimer was arrested.

Dr. Richard Snyder, medical director of the Kinsmen Children's Centre in Saskatoon and a leading authority on cerebral palsy, said he had last examined Tracy nine years ago. She had had many seizures and was both physically and mentally retarded, he said. In the most severe cases of the disease, Snyder testified, about half the victims usually die by age 10 although some reach 30. Tracy had spent the summer and fall of 1984 in a group home during her mother's pregnancy, and the smothering effect of maternal overindulgence may explain why she lost weight, Snyder said. "These children might pine for home," he added. "They become homebodies."

Meanwhile, legal authorities searched in vain for another Canadian case in which someone accused of murder has pleaded not guilty but admitted killing the victim out of compassion. Defense counsel Mark Brylford has described his client as a father distraught over his daughter's pain. That portrayal has put a new spin on the debate surrounding euthanasia, which has so far been limited to whether a doctor can grant the request of terminally ill patients by helping them to die. The most notable Canadian case was brought by Sir Rodriguez of Victoria, who suffered from inoperable liver cirrhosis, or Lou Gehrig's disease. She took her fight for a doctor-assisted suicide all the way to the Supreme Court of Canada, which tossed her down on Sept. 30, 1993. Last Feb. 15, a doctor helped her accomplish her objective.

The death of Tracy Latimer would seem to bear little resemblance to that case, but the offers of help and support that the Latimers' neighbors have extended to the family reflected a sentiment similar to that aroused by Rodriguez. Margaret, RCMP Cpl. Nick Hardie, the first officer to investigate Tracy's death, testified last week just after talking to Latimer, he told the court that he might be dealing with a "nanny killing." If Robert Latimer is convicted of first degree murder, he will be sentenced to life imprisonment. What reasons he has given to have much money, the jury knows the killer.

FOR CORRECTION: FRANK JACQUES in Montreal



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## Searching for big-sport heroes

BY TRENT FRAYNE

What a relief a few weeks ago when a three-man Canadian golf team led by the burly young from British Columbia, Dave Barr, travelled over to the most revered golf links in the known galaxy, the Old Course at St. Andrews, Scotland, and won the Dunhill Cup. One reason a lot of people gratefully fanned in surprise when Barr and fellow B.C.ers Ray Stewart and Rick Gibson lost that such world-class nobodies as Nick Price, Bernhard Langer and Fred Couples win that, apart from hockey players and a tiny handful of soccer gamers, Canadian athletes don't seem to get it together in the games that draw big crowds. All our prose or almost all are not to touch in the big spectator sports.

In football, where are the Canadian sports-heroes? Is baseball, any body know a Canadian dandy? Is basketball, forget Larry Walker for a minute, is there a Canadian sleeper clearing the fences? Is tennis, who can get just the last round?

On the other hand, in places where the prize money runs into money in non-counting and/or counts count largely of the athletes' names and careers, Canadians are right there on the podium. Nobody has better won than Sanna Lonnsten, Marlene McBrat and Derek Porter and so on as his better swimmers than Carla Huxley, Jon Clement and Michael Lussier. Still, these are stars in what ought to be called low-profile sports.

Nowhere, out where the big crowds gather, how come that, apart from hockey, which we precisely invented, and soccer, which we're in less sport than nose, outdoor advertising and sex, Canadians can't kick their hips?

It's a question to be supplied by the next set, or fourth? A biggie such as Russ Jackson, Russ is the last great Canadian quarterback, a shining light for the Ottawa Rough Riders of through the 1960s, a bracing runner with the arm of a blacksmith, candidate for the post of emperor. What Doug Flutie in the 1990s, Russ Jackson was in the 1960s.

*Apart from hockey players, Canadian athletes can't seem to get it together in the games that draw big crowds*

Anyway, there hasn't been a Russ Jackson since, and the word Russ chosen to replace it is coarseness. He says he got this notion last summer while reading a newspaper piece about marvellous Canadian runner Derek Porter. Porter was the star of Canada's gold medal-winning eight crew at the 1992 Olympics. Then, he achieved the unlikely feat of switching to singles tennis for the 1992 world championships and winning again.

What caught Jackson's eye was that at the 1994 world championships in Indianapolis, Porter failed to qualify for the final heat, leaving the fact his training had been cut to a merely first round. The reason was that Porter, preparing for his future, had moved to Chicago to train following his 1993 triumph. His training time had been invaded.

"Gee, four months," Russ Jackson said. "That's not commensurate."

In baseball, as noted, and many Canadians can smell a fly ball into somebody's lap beyond a league fence. Pickers are plenty, led by the remarkable Pelegrin Jenkins, who achieved the utterly impossible by winning 20 or more games for six successive seasons for the Cubs in Chicago's windy baseball, Wrigley Field.

"Pickers don't have to field much, you know what it is? It's an art as well."

Bob Prentice has been the director of Canadian scouting for the Blue Jays since the team's first season. He scouted Larry Walker when Walker was a scout at a short stop at age 18 long before he became an outfielder with pop in his bat for the Expos.

"There was this world tournament for kids under 18 and in Rochester, New York," Bob Prentice says. "I spoke to him. I knew of him. His father had been a pitcher, but the kid had a bad temper. Two weeks later, a bird-dog from the United States caught up to him and he hit out good and that's when the Expos tagged him."

Baseball is an inner-city game; all you need is a ball. In the United States, baseball is a way for poor kids to get to college, to climb from a low economic environment. It's not a pattern that applies to many Canadian kids.

Then, anyway, is the breeding of Jack Donohue, who was reported a quarter-century ago to be a quarter-century ago. He's a Canadian in Boston, Jack was, and remains, a nonprofit officer who has retired each year at a Bronx school. When he coached high school ball in New York City, he was a teacher at a school that all others and knows named Lane Alexander who later changed his name to Roberto Alomar and joined the Los Angeles Dodgers.

Jack says part of baseball's problem for Canadian players is that the game was not taken seriously here for a long time. Also, it has not been competitive. "Coaches don't get fired here," Jack says. American competition is better, producing better players. There, coaches produce athletes, and well-paid college players catch the prize money.

This doesn't happen here, though Canada has produced a few very good players. Bill Wengert, a seven-footer who played for Canada's national team, now lives up with the Chicago Bulls. Luc Langlois crossed the border to Syracuse University where he won a star and became a first-round draft pick of the Philadelphia 76ers a decade ago. Jack says a few other national-team players might have made the pros, says Travis, the basketballer, Billy Robinson, Larry Hancock—but didn't for one reason or another. Mostly, Canadians are victims of a lack of competition and a dearth of publicity, factors that may change with the arrival of Miss Toronto, now in Vancouver and another.

For now, though, leaving hockey aside, golf is our best game across the sports that attract the big crowds. Even so, only the recent golf surprise in the Dunhill Cup team event at Scotland has elevated Canadians to the forefront. For instance, no name has won the Canadian Open since 1974. The best low Canadian in the Open circuit would be, as far as Don Hadden, the U.S. war veteran from Brandon, Man., indicated at Glen Abbey in September. Applauded on three excellent rounds, Don wasn't impressed. "Being the low Canadian in the Canadian Open is like being the world's widest smile," Don said.

**Maclean's**

What Matters to Canadians

## PEOPLE

### FAME'S PRICE

"I don't want approval. I don't want popularity," says actress Isabel Castillo Paglia. "The irony is, I am popular." In the 4½ years since her *Sexual Promiscuity* was published, Paglia has become a pop icon—largely by using her headlining style to attack intellectual elites. The latest salvo comes in *Temple & Trumps*, a selection of essays in which the 47-year-old humanities professor takes aim at scholarly



Paglia: "Like a lionel's animal"

freeds and self-made intellectuals. But Paglia's mission has a price: fame. "You're like a lionel's animal," she says. "So I've had to make all kinds of lions and denigrations." Indeed, in an attempt to stem a deluge of correspondence, her answering machine at The College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Pennsylvania says: "Do not send lions"—in a male voice. Her lionel's denunciations might be pinned to know



Palmer: "I tend to be a bit of a music magnet"

### LIKING IT HOT

Call him cool, cool and multicultural. On his widely praised album, *Music, Music, Music*, Palmer brings his eclectic tastes to the fore, blending funk, bossa nova and Zimbabwean Mbira music—and just about everything, in between—into a punky hit most recently unveiled album yet. "I tend to be a bit of a music magnet," says the British-born rocker, who grew up in Malta and now lives in Switzerland. "I pick things up, because music is my hobby as well as my work." But despite the album's mixed bag of styles, Palmer, 45, is out about to pump up any trendy bandwagon. Of so-called world music, for instance, he says, "I've heard the term bandied about, but I don't know what it means. Presumably, it's cross-cultural music mishmashes, but that's nothing new to me." And he has little time for confusions of cultural appropriation: "I feel the concept people." Palmer says. "Music is true."

### AN AUTHOR'S ROUGH TAKES

Kurt Vonnegut is having trouble with an idea for a new novel. "I have a premise that's so difficult I'm not smart enough to solve it," says the New York-based author, 73. "Actually, American male writers have done their best work by the time they're 35. I'm just being a good sport about getting old." But Vonnegut's premiere writing is taking on a new life—thanks in part to a Canadian company, *Atlantic Films Ltd.*, recently finished the filming in Toronto of *Elephant's Dream*, a TV adaptation of a Vonnegut short story. The show, some later this season on CBC, is the eighth Atlantic adaptation of his stories, and a feature-length film is in the works. Vonnegut says that such projects would never have been undertaken in the United States. "You can't make a movie that's about something—it excludes too much of the audience," he says. "Andrew Lloyd Webber is perfect, for example. His shows are not about anything."



Vonnegut: a good sport

### GOODBYE TO A LEGEND

Alyssa is a horse, of course—but Big Ben is none of a kind. Canada's best-known show-jumper has participated in 30 Nations Cup competitions, more than 40 Grand Prix tournaments, three Olympic Games and numerous other international equestrian events. But now, at age 35, Big Ben is being put out to pasture. Last week, the chestnut gelding crowned a retirement tour with an appearance at Toronto's Bayview Winter Fair, where his longtime rider, Ben Miller, praised Ben as more than just

another champion show-jumper. "He is also very generous and intelligent," says Miller. "He never disappointed me or the crowd." Ben will retire to Miller's farm, Millerbrook, just outside Ottawa. Although he will be ridden regularly, Ben will participate only in charity events. But the farewell tour, Miller says, has given the horse's many fans a chance to say goodbye—and to "get up close and give Big Ben carrots." How are you going to keep them down on the farm?

Edited by JOE CHIDLEY



Miller (top left) with Big Ben and four-year-old Alyssa

### When the Game is over



Tryall Golf & Country Club, Jamaica; Par 3, 4th Hole

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# Backpack

HEALTHWATCH

## A monthly report on personal health, life and leisure

**I**t was late at night when Bill Hutton, then 15, sat down in front of a computer keyboard. For the next 12 years, he spent anywhere from 40 to 60 hours a week in the warm glow of a video display terminal. Then, in 1981, the Halifax programmer was forced to conclude that his work was detrimental to his health. The first signs of the damage wrought by typing millions of keyboard strokes was a feeling of slight weakness in his right hand. Later, low, pain began radiating down his right forearm and into his wrist. Nothing his doctors recommended—including a series of braces, acupuncture and massage therapy—provided any lasting relief. "I got to the point where typing left me in agony," Hutton recalls. Last September, he abandoned the struggle and began studying for a master's degree in human planning at the Technical University of Nova Scotia in Halifax. Today, he spends only a few painful hours a week on his computer, doing consulting work in his free time.

Hutton, who is single and, at 30, still young enough to switch careers with relative ease, is lucky. Changing jobs is simply not an option for many of the countless thousands of Canadians who suffer chronic pain after years at a computer keyboard or performing some other repetitive task. An entirely new, personally disabled by wrist, shoulder and neck aches, which the medical profession groups together under the catch-all label of "repetitive strain injuries" (RSI), will never use a keyboard again.

No one really knows how many workers suffer from repetitive motion ailments, although some estimates in the United States say they could account for as much as half of all workplace illness. Moreover, the exact causes of the condition are not fully understood—a problem that has complicated the thousands of legal actions that have been filed in the United States against computer companies and other equipment manufacturers, alleging unsafe design. A year ago in Britain, one judge went as far as to rule that there was "no place in the medical lexicon" for RSI—although since then, other British



Capitol tunnel therapy at Oakville. Only an epidemic of repetitive strain injuries.

# A PAIN IN THE WRIST

judges have upheld claims for compensation from sufferers. Virtually the only thing the experts do agree on is that computers, which have already drastically altered the workplace, are rapidly making life as the office more difficult for some of the people who use them. "Working on a keyboard all day can put you at the same risk of developing RSI as working on an assembly line," declares Michael Wells, a Toronto doctor who specializes in occupational medicine.

Repetitive strain injuries, in fact, are nothing new. From 19th century millworkers to modern-day semiconductor operators, workers have frequently complained of pain after repeating the same movements over and over again. But in the 1980s, RSI seems to have taken on epidemic proportions among white-collar workers. Most

experts point to the computerization of the workplace as the culprit—while acknowledging that a wide range of other factors, from pregnancy and diabetes to job stress, can contribute to the problem. "The computer changed the very people type," explains Barry Manno, a doctor at an occupational health clinic in Hamilton, Ont. For one thing, keyboardists no longer get a short break each time they hit the carriage return or insert a new piece of paper into the typewriter. And as the work pace increases, so do wear and tear on the muscles and tendons. Moreover, instead of working on desks and chairs designed specifically for computer use, many workers have been forced to make do with whatever is available—often old creaky chairs sitting in an awkward position.

The result can be ached muscles or tendinitis—a painful, but not crippling, inflammation of the tendons that connect muscles to bones or to other muscles. More serious is carpal tunnel syndrome, which occurs when repetitive wrist motion causes inflammation of a tendon in the wrist. The tendon, in turn, places pressure on the wrist's median nerve, causing pain, tingling or numbness in the hand. "I was at the point where I couldn't type more than half an hour at a



Typing on an ergonomic keyboard, rotating and tilting to suit the user's natural posture.

time," explained Tom McGaughey, 31, a Halifax reporter who started rotating his wrists in his hands in January. Last month, McGaughey underwent surgery to cut the ligament and reduce pressure on the nerve—an operation that appears to have alleviated the problem.

Although surgery does help some people, doctors are still debating the best way to treat RSI. Some prescribe splints to keep inflamed wrists immobilized. Others recommend ultrasound vibration, acupuncture or electrical stimulation of damaged tendons and nerves. Earlier this year, doctors at the Center for Computer-Related Studies in Pensacola, Fla., also, reported promising results from a new type of therapy that provides relief by manipulating the fingers and wrist through stretching, rotating and the application of pressure.

Prevention, though, is the best hope for many people. Most experts agree that the key is to pay close attention to the work environment. The best way not to overuse the muscles is to take regular breaks that include stretching exercises for the back, neck and arms. But doctors and therapists stress that the pain is as likely to result from working in an awkward position as from constant repetition—so selecting the proper equipment is also important.

The work chair should be adjustable and equipped with arm rests to relieve stress on the neck and back. It should be low enough for users to rest their feet flat on the floor, yet high enough that forearms and hands are at the same horizontal plane as the keyboard. Properly seated, the person should be able to type in a comfortable, natural position with little strain on the muscles, use space in a wrist rest so much that wrists are relaxed and not bent. "What is important," says Wells, "is to avoid the 'praying mantis position' where your elbows and wrists are flexed and your hands are cocked at an extreme angle."

But having the right chair is only the beginning. To help prevent neck problems, it is important to make sure that the computer screen is positioned at eye level. And workers who spend a lot of time on the telephone might consider using a telephone headset to avoid using the trapezius muscles that fan out from the bottom of the neck and across the shoulders.

Consulting an employer and one of the provincial workers' compensation boards that the plan is available can be difficult. A few companies—The Toronto Star and The Globe and Mail among them—have installed video-monitored equipment that allow employees suffering from RSI to dictate their stories rather than type them on a keyboard. The Globe has also agreed to cover costs of assessing and treating its afflicted employees at the Clinic of Injury and Disease Response in Toronto. "We have a number of people who suffer from RSI," says David Gibson, the Globe's director of employee and labor relations. "We thought it was the right thing to do."

Some manufacturers have also tried to address the problem, with mixed results. Until recently, Apple Computer Inc. sold an adjustable keyboard that was hinged in the middle to allow the user a more natural hand position. But lack of demand for the RSI keyboard led the company to discontinue it. As a result, RSI sufferers are turning to small or computer cases such as Wisconsin-based Health Care Keyboard Co. Inc., which produces an ergonomic keyboard that rotates and tilts to suit the user's natural posture. Meanwhile, computer giants

such as Compaq Canada Inc. are attaching warning labels to their computers to a booklet on workplace ergonomics that is included with every Compaq computer or Compaq spokesperson insist that the move is not related to the 40 legal actions the company faces in the United States from sufferers of repetitive motion injuries. (So far, the company says, it has not faced any such suits in Canada.) "One sense is that our keyboard is designed properly," says John Chisholm, Compaq Canada Inc.'s manager of public relations. "But it may be more actively or there could be more." Canadian union, government and business leaders are also taking a step workplace technology from becoming a real pain.

JOHN DEMONT in Halifax

# Backpack Flu fighter

**A** job in the arm, a few liters of slug globules and a sure-fire chance of developing a habit of regular exercise to achieve the million of Canadians the worldwide aspects of an infectious vaccination are a small price to pay to lower their risk of contracting a nasty respiratory illness. At the very least, a flu shot can lessen the severity of the symptoms—the chills and dry cough that signal the wretched onset of the flu, and the high fever, fatigue and appetite loss that quickly follow. And in the case of the elderly and others whose immune systems are not working up to par, a flu shot can literally save lives. In a typical year, more than 8,700 Canadians die from influenza and pneumonia, the most common complication of the flu. That is a significant reduction from the flu epidemic of 1968-1969 which claimed 35,000 lives in Canada and 38 million worldwide, but there are still gains to be made as the drive to immunize those who are most at risk. "We must never become complacent," says Dr. Irene Steward, an associate professor of family medicine at the University of Alberta in Edmonton.

## An annual shot can prevent illness

The flu season generally peaks in January and February, but it can start as early as the beginning of November and run until April. Because the vaccination takes up to three weeks to become effective, October and November are the best months to be immunized. It is never too late to get the needle, even after the season starts. The virus of which there are many are constantly mutating. That explains why, no matter how many times people suffer through the flu—and develop antibodies to it—they can get sick again.

By the same token, the flu bug's quick-change nature means that public-health authorities must work hard to stay ahead of an epidemic. Each year, a global network of laboratories isolates new strains of influenza virus and reports them to the World Health Organization. Strains that spread from their original location, and that are significantly different from previous years, are considered new candidates for vaccines.

Health officials try to test as long as they can each year before deciding which strains to target. That way they can determine which ones are most likely to be prevalent, while still

giving drug manufacturers time to produce sufficient amounts of vaccine. In May, they concluded that the 1994-1995 vaccine should actually protect against Type A Shanghai, Type A Texas and Type B Panama flu strains are named for the location in which they are first identified. Dr. John Weber, a flu expert with the Laboratory Centre for Disease Control in Ottawa, notes that health authorities have a fairly good record of identifying the



■ In and with the flu, the strains are constantly mutating

most likely culprits. The last time they miscalculated, he said, was in 1968-1969, when Type A Texas virus. Public health officials subsequently developed a separate vaccine, Weber added.

People who do contract influenza are generally infections far shorter in days—beginning the day before symptoms show up. During this period, the illness can be spread through coughing, sneezing or even touching objects such as doorknobs. But a person who has been vaccinated will have developed antibodies against the strains of virus in the vaccine. (Because flu vaccines contain purified components of inactivated viruses, health officials say it is impossible to contract the disease from the shot itself.) However, people who are hypersensitive to eggs should consult their doctors because the inactivated viruses are suspended in a medium derived from egg proteins.

Most often, influenza symptoms include a sore throat or infected bronchial tubes. That is where whose lungs are already weakened, such as people with chronic asthma or bronchitis, emphysema, cystic fibrosis or cancer, a flu shot can help prevent serious complications. Dr. Peter MacLeod, an Ottawa respiratory specialist and past president of the Lung Association, explains that the infection may settle deep in the lungs in grape-like clusters of air cells known as alveoli. That is where carbon dioxide is exchanged from the blood and replaced with fresh oxygen. If the cells become inflamed, that real exchange cannot take place. "Influenza can be a devastating illness," MacLeod said.

In addition, doctors strongly recommend annual flu shots for people who, for whatever reason, are less capable of shaking off disease. That includes people over 65 and those with weak immune systems—such as

chemotherapy and transplant patients, people with diabetes or kidney disease, and those who are HIV-positive.

Individuals in these high-risk categories can receive their flu vaccinations with the cost being borne by provincial health ministries. Although policies vary, doctors in most provinces will also vaccinate otherwise healthy, younger individuals, usually for a \$10 to \$15 fee. There is, however, a lively debate in the medical community about whether the population at large should be eligible for free shots. Dr. David Walters, director of health care and prevention with the Canadian Medical Association, argues that the vaccine should be reserved for those at greatest risk. Weber, by contrast, recommends vaccination for anybody who wants to avoid whatever amount of loss. Against overvaccinating, a vaccine a year can help to keep the doctor away.

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# Backpack Calendar

A fall football classic, snowmobile drag racing and Old Saint Nick in a helicopter

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

**Nov. 20-27:** Grey Cup Festival, Vancouver. Three days of parties, including a "family day" with video games and contests for children, all leading up to the nation's professional football championship.

**Dec. 20:** Christmas with the Bach Choir, Vancouver's Orpheum Theatre. A popular annual concert featuring the Bach Choir, the Bach Children's Chorus and an organ and brass ensemble from the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra.

## ALBERTA

**Nov. 27-Jan. 15:** The Horse Man, Citadel Theatre, Edmonton. Meredith Willson's 1937 Broadway classic.

**Dec. 1-2:** Olden Harem and the Calgary Philharmonic Orchestra, Jack Singer Concert Hall, Calgary. The Canadian Ballet uses the orchestra for two evenings of Dvorak, Beethoven and Tchaikovsky.

## SASKATCHEWAN

**Nov. 26-Dec. 2:** Canadian Western Agriculture, Regina Exhibition Grounds. Western Canada's premiere agricultural show with 1,000 cattle, sheep, swine, horses. The fair also features pig-picking, a trade and technology show and an indoor professional rodeo.

## MANITOBA

**Nov. 18-27:** Festival of Trees and Lights, Winnipeg's Caspary Centre. More than 50 designer-decorated Christmas trees, wreaths and garlands, as well as Hanukkah decorations, overlook a gingerbread village created by the city's top chefs.

## ONTARIO

**Nov. 24-Jan. 4:** Winter Festival of Lights, Niagara Falls and region. Seven weeks of seasonal activities under the lights, from Christmas concerts and a cheerleading championship to a candlelight walk through Niagara to the Lake.



Christmas at Toronto's Black Creek Pioneer Village: simple delights

## Nostalgic Noel

Every holiday season, communities across Canada attempt to re-create the simple delights of an old-fashioned Christmas—or at least what people imagine Yuletide was like before rampant consumerism took hold. Some do it this way:

- **Nov. 15-Dec. 31:** Dickens Festival, Quebec Beach, B.C. Residents and merchants of the quaint town 50 km northwest of Nanaimo decorate their shops and wear period costumes in a competition to create an authentic Dickensian atmosphere. Opening with a Victorian tea at the Old School House, a local arts centre, the festival features musical plays and concerts, decorations and craft fairs. At the show's end, the Festival of Trees, visitors vote to pick the best-decorated tree, with the proceeds going to charity.
- **Nov. 13-Dec. 24:** Christmas in the Village, Black Creek Pioneer Village, Toronto.

**Nov. 20:** Santa Claus Parade, Toronto. The 80th annual edition will march 17 bands, 19 animated floats and 1,800 costumed children past a million spectators. Broadcast across Canada, the parade will also be shown later in the United States, Russia, Chile, Australia and New Zealand.

**Nov. 29-Dec. 2:** Lucrative Hero and the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. Roy Thomson Hall, Toronto. One of the world's great-

est living composers will participate in the first two performances of his *Sinfonia*.

In a re-creation of an Upper Canadian Christmas of the 1850s, every house and building in the local conservation authority's heritage settlement is decorated to reflect the economic circumstances and ethnic backgrounds of the settlers (only the Germans have trees). Still, also demonstrate preparations for the holiday, from baking to toy making. On Nov. 25 and Dec. 2, the Village hosts Christmas by Lamplight, a Victorian Christmas celebration with typical refreshments, music and cards.

• **Nov. 16-Dec. 24:** Victorian Christmas, Sir George-Étienne Cartier National Historic Site, Montreal. The home of one of the Fathers of Confederation is grandly decorated in the style of the 1850s. Thematic re-enactments show the origins of Santa Claus, gift-giving and Christmas Eve revels. On weekends, the servants of the house show how they prepared for Christmas.

## QUEBEC

**Nov. 25-Jan. 15:** Exhibition of Creches, Rivière Bleue. In a tribute to an enduring religious tradition, the Saguenay area towns exhibit 200 nativity scenes from 20 countries, none carved in snow.

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■ The 1992 Grey Cup: three days of partying before the game

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**See 3/17** Snakes of the Night, San-Diego: The moonlighting season begins with two days of spectacular dog races.

**NEW BRUNSWICK**  
**See 26/Jan 20** Robert Personal Retrospective, Saint John: Working by the well-known painter at the New Brunswick Museum.

**NOVA SCOTIA**  
**See 26/Jan 27** Dickens Storybook Weekend, Wolfville: The town's shops will be decorated in they would have been in 1842 when Charles Dickens published A Christmas Carol. Even the car officers may only come from before that year. Cars are loaned from the main street and the 50 actors (including one dressed as Scrooge) who circulate through the town travel by horse-drawn carriage.

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**  
**See 28/Jan** Christmas Craft Fair, Charlottetown: Exhibitors from across the

Maritime showcase wares ranging from silver jewelry to Christmas wine racks.

**NEWFOUNDLAND**  
**See 27** McDonald's Downtown Christmas Parade, St. John's: New foundland's largest parade—more than 1,800 participants and an anticipated 50,000 spectators—also carries one distinct touch of brandy: Santa Claus roars across the harbor in a helicopter, waving to the crowds. A truck then tows the copier behind the parade so that Santa can make an equally splashy departure from city hall.

**NORTHWEST TERRITORIES**  
**See 31** Santa Claus Parade, Igloo: Devoted truckers and Santa Claus Canada's most northerly Christmas convey.

**YUKON**  
**See 29** Spruce Bag Christmas Craft Sale, Whitehorse: More than 75 exhibitors of northern wares, ranging from traditional woodwork to jewelry and weaving.  
**See 30** Christmas Concert, Whitehorse: The Community Choir performs excerpts from Handel's Messiah.

## NEXT

A sampling of upcoming diversions

### MOVIES

**Die Hard** Michael Douglas is the victim, Dennis Moore the predator, in a potboiler about assault harassment.  
**Mixed Nuts** Norm Macdonald directs Steve Martin, Juliette Lewis and Rob Reiner in a romantic comedy about a suicide hotline.  
**Mel** Michael Apted (30-40) re-explores nature versus nurture with the tale of a wild child (Jude Fawcett) and a chilling psychologist (Jude Fawcett).

### VIDEO

**Speed** Keanu Reeves goes for broke on a booty-fueled bus. Nonstop thrills.  
**With Honor** A homeless man (Joe Pesci) seduces a Harvard student (Brandon Fraser) in a well-acted but uneven comic drama.  
**City Slickers II** Jack Palance roams from the grave and Billy Crystal tugs a freed horse.

### BOOKS

**Prince Charles: An Intimate Portrait of the Men Born in the King** Jonathan Dimbleby (Doubleday): Candid conversations with the Prince, his servants and close friends.  
**In Love with Picasso** Fernando Olivier (Random House): The memoirs of one of Picasso's first lovers and the muse and model for some of his greatest works.  
**Tchekovskiy Succovers America** Illustrated by Laura Fernandez and Mark Zepelin (Scribner): A children's account of Tchekovskiy's 1929 visit to New York City, based on the popular audiobook.  
**The Second Gates of Paradise** Edited by Alberto Mantel (Macmillan/McGraw-Hill): A follow-up anthology of erotic short fiction.

### AUDIO

**The Jazz Scene** Various Artists (Polygram): The two-CD re-release of a collection of 1940s jazz highlights, featuring Charlie Parker, Coleman Hawkins and others.  
**Unsung in New York** Minerva (MCA): A year-old acoustic performance, when Karl Golan was still venturing with his German Woodstock '94 Various artists (A&M): Bob Dylan, Peter Gabriel and Red Hot Chili Peppers celebrate peace, love and mud.  
**Swing It** Frank Sinatra et al. (Jazz): The Chairman of the Board performs with Johnny Bufford, Christine Nyquist, Frank Sinatra Jr. and others.  
**The Academy by Request** The Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Neville Martinon conductor (J&R): Five discs of popular classics from the renowned ensemble.



PRINCE CHARLES

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ESS

The Globe and Mail, Wednesday, March 10, 1993

## Business praises Hydro's rate freeze

Move called 'step in right direction'

BY GAIL LEM and THE GLOBE AND MAIL  
The Globe and Mail

Business large and small, years ago, praised Ontario Hydro's decision to freeze rates this year and hold the remainder of the decade.

"90 jobs at the valley of the north, the owner of the land is aware has had the industry...

proposing that it be "incubated" against the Toronto Valley Authority.

The TVA, which has helped bring some businesses and jobs into the GTA, which has helped bring some businesses and jobs into the GTA, which has helped bring some businesses and jobs into the GTA...

# HYDRO HOLDS THE LINE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1994

## Business hails Hydro rate cut for big firms

'Huge' savings, economic growth are predicted

By GAIL LEM and THE GLOBE AND MAIL  
The Globe and Mail

# AGAIN.

AS YOU MAY HAVE READ, Ontario Hydro is holding the line on rates for 1995. But actually, it's old news. You see, a year ago, we did exactly the same thing. (In fact, in 1995, Ontario Hydro's average rate to its direct industrial customers will drop 0.7%, the first time this has happened in almost 30 years.)

So why hold the line an unprecedented two years running? For the simple reason it's what our customers are asking for.

And every one of the more than 20,000 men and women who make up Ontario Hydro are learning how important it is to listen. Every day.



*By finding more productive ways of working, we're doing what is needed to keep Ontario's economy on track.*

ALLAN KUPKES  
PRESIDENT  
ONTARIO HYDRO

By at least 25%. And eliminated layers of management. With a new emphasis on accountability and accessibility. And, on working harder and smarter.

From the person who climbs the pole to fix your power to the person who answers the phone when you have a question.

But holding the line on prices is only one way we're all responding. We've cut operating costs

Equally important, we've reduced planned capital expenditures by 24 billion dollars over the next ten years. Aggressive numbers, to be sure.

Hydro's employees understand the role a reliable, competitive electric utility plays in this province's economic recovery. Over the long term. And in the creation of more jobs today.

The bottom line? Stable electricity prices, leading to a more sustainable economy in Ontario. All the while providing the competitive, reliable service you expect.

Holding the line for 1995 means that rates for Ontario Hydro's residential, firm and small business customers as well as municipal electric utilities and distributing companies are frozen. Most large industrial customers will see reduced rates.

In fact, with inflation, this rate freeze means that in real terms the price of electricity has come down.

If you have any questions, please call



*The people who work at Ontario Hydro are very proud to be able to deliver to their customers a second year of holding the line on price increases.*

JOHN D. MURPHY  
PRESIDENT  
POWER WORKERS' UNION



Ontario Hydro

1-800-263-9000



POWER  
WORKERS'  
UNION

1-800-668-8PWU

KEEPING YOUR POWER COSTS DOWN. ONTARIO HYDRO AND THE POWER WORKERS' UNION.

What's happened to the Global Television Network in October of 1994? It was because of the commitment to news. In the last two years, Global has expanded both in Canada and internationally. With stations from coast to coast, a comprehensive network around the world and a truly international broadcast presence, we will now provide Ontario viewers with earlier access to comprehensive reports and an expanded perspective on national and international issues.

Launched on October 3rd, Global's FIRST NATIONAL at 6:30 offers the people of Ontario a genuine early evening alternative, a new national voice at a new earlier time.

*Peter Kent*

**FIRST NATIONAL**

WEDNESDAY 6:30

**GLOBAL TELEVISION NETWORK**

CANWEST GLOBAL SYSTEM

## BOOKS

# Tragic entertainment

*Making sense of the media's murder frenzy*



## KARLA'S WEB: A CULTURAL INVESTIGATION OF THE MURDER-FRENZY KILLERS

By Frank Davey

(Viking, 328 pages, \$28.95)

The faces of the two southern Ontario school girls—and especially of their murders—have become familiar to millions of North Americans. The sex slayings of 14-year-old Leslie Mahalik and 15-year-old Kristen French, in St. Catharines, Ont., between June, 1991, and April, 1992, attracted astronomical media coverage. The subsequent conviction, last year, of Karla Homolka (she has reverted to her maiden name), now 24, for manslaughter, and the murder charges pending against her now ex-boyfriend, Paul Bernardo, 30, turned the case into an international story that in its previous incarnation, *Karla's Web*, Frank Davey argues that, rather than merely informing a curious public, the sensational coverage turned tragedy into entertainment and transformed Homolka and Bernardo into "darkly romantic figures" along the lines of



Homolka outside court: the press distorted public perceptions of the crime

Madonna, Michael Jackson and G.J. Simpson.

At least four other books are being written about Bernardo and Homolka, primarily by newspaper reporters who have been covering the case. Readers looking for grisly details of the crimes will have to wait for these accounts. Davey, a poet and English professor at the University of Western Ontario in London, has concentrated on media coverage of the case and its effects on the public. Paraphrasing Freud, Davey says that it has blunted out about 50 per cent of the text to avoid breaching a publication ban imposed by Mr. Justice Francis Kaye at the start of Homolka's July, 1993, trial. Kaye, who sentenced Homolka to two concurrent 10-year sentences for manslaughter, prohibited disclosure of the evidence against her to ensure that Bernardo would receive a fair trial. Each copy of *Karla's Web* includes a mail-in card that readers can use to obtain the censored material from Penguin's

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# The search for intelligent life

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

*How, Dr. Foth, is it perfectly pleasing to pursue your purposeful path while permeating past the pretensions of your personality?*

Obviously, in precise terms, the philosophical contribution of your cranial cavities will give, I don't seem to get a grip on all these abstractions not on earth.

The working class must have its say. The capitalist once put children in the mines. Now they oppose the proletariat by ensuring that each worker can wear only three disposable tanks in an entire dining period that go past the north thing. One more stand up for one's rights. We must have this form of degradation.

*But who are these capitalists?*

Generally they are overgrown boys who wouldn't know a blue line from the official rule.

*How did they get to become owners?*

In almost all cases when they didn't inherit in the last free daddy by making millions in general parlors, liquor stores, dog food or phony stock in non-existent copper mines.

*Well, who are they in sport?*

Because superstitious, big children love toys. Because they have never grown up, they like to show off. Buying baseballs and hockey teams, and moving them from city to city like in a monopoly game, is supposed to ingratiate their peers. They're essentially nuts. You avoid making inquiries on this topic. Angerful people, the American audience also this much.

There's very little to explain. The screw balls have taken over. It's simply a matter of authority.

*How might that be?*

Looking, in any hemisphere, amongst three drinkers, one of the three is bound to be out to lunch. Think of your three closest friends. One of them is usually one wordworth short of a poem.

*What's that got to do with the United States?*

Just over one-third of all eligible voters—29 per cent—can believe the lowest common denominator called the civilized world. That one third is like the scoreboard in

Well, as far as we can figure, it would use federal dollars to train a military force that the Persians, if they could win a separation referendum, could use to issue parking tickets and road bumps parties, as all modern armies are trained to do.

*Speaking of that good doctor, do you think Jolly Jacques will actually hold a referendum in 1992?*

There is about as much chance of that happening as the Royal Canadian Legion coming to its senses in its goofy ban on headresses at its taidy jachers (unless of course you happen to be in Calgary at State police house with your Saturday).

*The issue is it's only mood that counts.*

Not at all. It's simply so important to be a Canadian when Team Canada's winning one whereby in sleeping up the weekend only on its Slow Human Rights Boat to China.

Silent Jean Chrétien, the Calvin Coolidge of the Riddens, apparently must lead Timonians Square as a silly first not even the dead translate assigned to him caught it.

*Any further words of wisdom?*

Of course. We would suggest that the short little chap from New York who runs the National Hockey League and can't be bothered about how to pronounce the name of the Vancouver Canucks, be assigned to a tank team worthy of his talents.

*And that being?*

How to figure out how to get bidders and Jews into the Legion beer sessions.

*Could you tell me why there is so little rain coming out of Ottawa?*

Certainly. None of this would have happened if Timon Manning was still alive.

*Do you know whether*

*happened in the Panama?*

My theory is that the improved wardrobe he brought with the secret allowance the Riddens gave him went to the wrong dry cleaners.

*What do you mean by that?*

I think they went for a cheapo outfit and they started his pants so much that his voice went up three octaves and the party went down the same toward in the polls.

*This is a serious problem.*

It certainly is. I think they should give him Martin Brundage's leftover trousers. Either that, or make him, better to some tapes of Sherin Coppa's old shrieking sessions.

*Yeah?*

John Crowley has a collection at home, we understand.

*How, Dr. Foth, you certainly know how to justify the modification.*

My pleasure.



the bar or your third slightly discolored bread. He's saying:

Yes, only the families put to the polling booth. That's why Sonny Bono, the well-known brain surgeon, is now a member of the House of Representatives and Hyman Gold Shrum, Thoreau, who believes the earth is flat, is now in charge of American defence policy. He's going to bring back the monkey.

*Is Canadian poll in any more topics?*

Of course. The poll is right before us. Where might that be?

In Quebec, of course, the home of the beaver Galle logo. The crash hatched of Paul Martin has fallen on the small military college in the unknown town of Saint-Jean. The Parti Québécois government, which wants to separate from Canada, now means that Dr. Foth's long day college opens.

*Why would that be?*

## You'll Love The Way We Fly To The States.



**DELTA AIR LINES**  
—YOU'LL LOVE THE WAY WE FLY—



## THE ALL-NEW JIMMY COMES WITH STRONG LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION.

When it comes to sport utility vehicles, everyone has an opinion. One says it can take you to the top of the mountain, another to the opera. But what you really need a sports utility vehicle for are your day-to-day adventures, like driving home the T-ball team or making it to the airport even in the worst weather. And when it comes to trucks, there's one opinion that carries more weight than any other – GMC Truck. Introducing the all-new Jimmy. Jimmy comes with all the strength and dependability for which GMC Truck is known. Like a boxed frame for outstanding riding comfort; a 195 hp 4.3L engine – the most powerful standard V6 in its class; and Insta-Trac™ shift-on-the-fly convenience available on 4x4 models. Inside, you'll find anything but a truck. First you'll notice a lower step-in height, achieved without sacrificing ground clearance. Then you'll discover a remarkably quiet interior, available leather seating, a CD player and split rear seats to accommodate awkward loads. For your safety there's a standard driver's side air bag, four-wheel anti-lock brakes and steel reinforced side guard door beams. Of course, the most important opinion is your own. Call us at 1-800-GM-DRIVE. Or, better yet, see a GMC Truck dealer for a test drive. We'd love to know what you think.

